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VOL. XX.—No. 528.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1890.

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DELAMATER MEANS QUAY.

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For Governor of Pennsylvania, GEORGE W. DELAMATER.

THE PLATFORM.

"For the chairman of our National Committee, M. S. Quay, we feel a lasting sense of gratitude for his matchless services in the last Presidential campaign. As a citizen, a member of the General Assembly, as Secretary of the Commonwealth, under two successive administrations, as State Treasurer by the overwhelming suffrage of his fellow-citizens, and as Senator of the United States, he has won and retains our respect and confidence."

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

SINCE our notes of a week ago were prepared, the Senate has passed the Tariff bill finally, and the measure has been placed in the hands of a Conference Committee of the two Houses. The vote in the Senate was strictly on party lines,—yeas 40, nays 29. The absentees were 7 Republicans and 8 Democrats.

The conferees on the part of the Senate are Messrs. Aldrich, Sherman, Allison, and Hiscock, for the Republicans, and Messrs. McPherson, Vance, and Carlisle, for the minority. The House members of the Committee, named on Tuesday, are Messrs. McKinley, Burrows, Bayne, and Dingley, Republicans, and Messrs. Mills, McMillin, and Flower, Democrats. The conferences began promptly on Wednesday, and it is probable that the bill may be reported back to the two Houses inside of a week. Speaker Reed has expressed himself to the effect that he thinks Congress will adjourn by the 1st of October.

THE absence of a great number of Republican representatives, and the withdrawal of many Democrats to the Committee rooms as soon as the roll was called, prevented the House obtaining a quorum for business, so that no action could be had on the Tariff bill until Monday afternoon. The majority then made up for lost time by railroading the measure through the House under a resolution to concur in none of the Senate's amendments, and to send them all to a Committee of Conference. The *New York Tribune* says this was done in accordance with a resolution adopted in a caucus held on Saturday night, to whose action it makes no other reference. It seems not improbable that this was true, as, although several Republicans have expressed their preference for specific amendments adopted by the Senate, no one ventured to vote with the Democrats against taking this course.

To us it seems an unwise proceeding. It is necessary not only that the Republican majority should do the right thing, but desirable also that it should do it in the right way, and that it should do it in such a fashion as leaves its action open to no specious criticism. We think this refusal to admit of the consideration of specific amendments in the House was neither just nor politic. In view of the very little time given to the consideration of amendments when the bill was before the House in the spring, it cannot be said to represent the deliberate judgment of even the majority, or to embody all the light which they could have furnished. And it certainly gives the minority a good cry before the public, when a bill so much altered as almost to have lost its identity is permitted to receive a discussion of but two hours before being put into the hands of seven members, who are to make what they can out of a hurried conference with as many Senators.

THE proposal of the Senate to put binding twine on the Free List is one of the dubious amendments it adopted to the Tariff bill. In a partisan sense, it was a prudent proposal, as it is the duty on this article which has been used to alienate farmers in the Northwest from the Protective policy. But in the long run it

never is wise to sacrifice a principle to any supposed local interest of this kind. There is no more reason for leaving the country dependent on foreign makers of this article than of any other, and such a duty as will equalize the conditions of production on both sides of the Atlantic is the least that the manufacturers of this twine have a right to expect. Nor is it true, as was stated in the Senate, that they obtain all the materials of their manufacture free of duty, as the wrapping employed in shipping the twine is made abroad and pays a duty.

There are in this country thirty-seven cordage factories which make this twine, and they pay wages fully twice as high as are paid in the English mills. And in this case there is no room for the talk so current as to the superior productivity of American labor, as the industry is one in which there is no opportunity for one workman to do much more than another. Nor is it only English labor whose competition may be expected, as the Chinese have begun this manufacture, and are paying labor from ten to fifteen cents a day.

It was the assertion of a Minnesota Senator that the manufacture is controlled by a Trust which secured twelve Republican votes for the proposition to remove the duty. This statement is not true. There is a National Cordage Association which has operated to prevent cut-throat competition among the manufacturers, and to maintain reasonable prices; but it is not a Trust, as it may be dissolved at any moment, and has no means of enforcing its decisions on the members of the Association.

PART of the tightening of the money market was due to the alarm created by Mr. Aldrich's amendment to the Tariff bill, which required that the duties on goods imported since the first of August shall be paid by the first of October and the goods withdrawn from bond. Whatever justice there might have been in such a requirement, if it had been embodied in the bill when it was first drafted, or at some early point in its history, it was much too late to incorporate it just as the Senate was about to take the final vote. Everybody knows that importers always have and always will increase their importations in anticipation of higher duties. No Tariff that increased the incidence of duties but had this effect at the time,—notably so in the case of the Morrill Tariff of 1862. And it might have been well for the House Committee of Ways and Means to have anticipated this by a warning that these increased importations must not exceed the amount on which it would be convenient to pay duties by a date specified. But to let the matter run on until almost the eleventh hour, and then give notice of an almost immediate demand for payment, would savor more of Russian than of American methods of government. It is gratifying to learn that a more moderate view is regarded as certain to prevail in the Conference Committee, and the alarm over the Senate amendment has subsided.

PUBLIC sympathy is due to the Republican gentlemen at Washington who have been pushed forward to undertake the bulldozing of Congressman Kennedy. Naturally, no one desired the job. A more awkward one would be difficult to imagine. General Kennedy's offense was that he uttered unpleasant truths in a public manner. How are you to condemn the manner alone, without confessing by implication the truths? And how are you to condemn the truths, without danger both of being detected in falsehood and becoming involved in responsibility with the parties about whom the truths are told?

General Kennedy's speech, as he revised it for appearance in the *Congressional Record*, is not very materially changed. Some of its lurid rhetoric is shorn, and there is not so much allusion to Judas Iscariot. But of the vigorous passage which we quoted last

week, relating to the present Chairman of the Republican National Committee, nothing has been omitted except the sentence: "The Republican party cannot afford to follow the lead of a branded criminal." On the whole we may congratulate the Ohio member on his back-bone. He has stood by what he said, under an amount of partisan pressure which must have tested his vertebral qualities. And although he may not have chosen the most appropriate place for the deliverance, his utterances are a credit, in the whole, to his courage. In this age of pusillanimous deference to partisan bosses, it is refreshing to see a man of courage stand up and say a brave word. In ninety days General Kennedy will find plenty of people to admit openly that he only spoke out what they were all thinking.

Of course the speech has had the effect of fixing again the public attention on those unanswered exposures of Mr. Quay, which were first put forth by the *New York World*, then were reinforced by the *Evening Post*, and since have been fathered more or less explicitly by scores of newspapers and persons. Republican journals in many directions show their sense of certainty that Mr. Quay does not reply because he cannot, and that it is impossible for the Republican party to permit him to remain at the head of its organization. The *Advertiser*, of Boston, a loyal party paper for some time past, devotes a double-leaded editorial to an urgent demand for a denial from the accused Senator. But this is needless cruelty, as perhaps the *Advertiser* must have realized. The *Palladium*, of New Haven, puts the onus on the people of Pennsylvania by saying that Mr. Quay's election to several offices by the people since these disclosures were made, is of itself a sufficient vindication. The *Palladium* is not well informed. Mr. Quay has never held office by the vote of the people of Pennsylvania, except many years ago as a member of the Legislature, when he deserted Governor Curtin to support General Cameron, and five years ago, when he was chosen State Treasurer. It is true that the facts of the raid of 1879-80 on the State Treasury were known to some persons, in 1885, of whom the *Philadelphia Press* evidently was one. It made a covert allusion to the scandal, before Mr. Quay's nomination, but the meaning of the remark was not generally understood, and it remained for the disclosures of the present year to make the case clear. It is this year that the people of the Commonwealth secure their first opportunity to express their estimate of a Senator who allows such grave charges to pass unchallenged and unanswered. The nomination of his man for the governorship, and that through the most unscrupulous use of his personal and party influence, and in payment for moneys advanced to pay his political expenses, furnishes that opportunity.

THE session of Congress having lasted until the Census returns are all in, it has occurred to the Census Committee to try their hands at an apportionment bill, although probably without any expectation of having it passed at this session. It is indeed a nice point of constitutional law whether a Congress can be legally elected on the apportionment of an old Census after the new one has been taken. It is prescribed that representatives "shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers," and that the enumeration to ascertain the numbers "shall be made within three years after the first meeting of Congress, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they may direct." This plainly implies that it is the ten years next following the enumeration in which the membership of Congress is to be determined by the result of the count. But as a matter of fact it is eight of those years and two following the next enumeration which are thus controlled. It simply never has been convenient to carry out the plain intention of the Constitution, although with modern methods for communication and for performing the clerical work, it has become more possible to do so.

The Committee's bill as published can hardly be correct as regards Michigan, unless the figures in all the Census reports we

have seen misrepresent that State's population. It represents the Committee as proposing to give that State 12 members in the next House, although its population exceeds the number required for 11 members by only 71,150, which is much less than half of the 180,000 which forms the basis of the apportionment. If we transfer Michigan to the list of States which do not receive an additional member, we find the measure fair enough. It fixes the number of members at 354, being a gain of one each to Alabama, California, Colorado, Missouri, New Jersey, Oregon, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin; of two members to Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas, and Pennsylvania; and of three to Minnesota and Nebraska; while Ohio and Virginia each lose one. Six Southern and fourteen Northern States secure their last member by having a remnant of more than 90,000 above their even ratios. The average of the Southern remnants is 126,524, and that of the Northern is 146,385. If we count Michigan here, we find ten Northern and nine Southern States whose remnants do not entitle them to an additional member on the 180,000 basis, the average for the former being 32,809, and that for the latter 42,659. Of these, Michigan, with a remnant of 71,150, Louisiana with 70,550, and Virginia with 80,993, are the only States which can allege any hardship in the apportionment, or expect anything from the adoption of a different basis. As such a change in the basis would alter the status of parties in the Electoral College by but one vote, it cannot be said that the Committee has been working with any especial reference to that contingency.

On this basis the Electoral College would consist of 442 electors, requiring 222 votes to elect. If we count all the Southern and Border States along with New Jersey as Democratic, and Connecticut, Indiana, Rhode Island, New York, and Montana as doubtful, we shall have 211 votes assured to the Republican candidate, 167 to the Democrat, and 64 doubtful. In that case the vote of either New York or New Jersey would constitute a Republican majority, or the combined vote of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Montana would suffice. This shows that the admission of new States and the increase of others in population have not taken the great problem out of our national politics, or materially reduced the political importance of New York,—which is much to be regretted.

GOVERNOR PATTISON, in his excellent address at Reading, on Tuesday,—a calm, manly, dignified presentation of the case,—stated very well the gist of the issues now involved. This, he truly declared, is a "campaign on behalf of the people of Pennsylvania, for home rule, honest government, and clean politics." "There has never been," he went on, "a time when the people of our State have been confronted more directly with the duty of rebuking an attempt to subvert the very basis of representative democratic government." "There is nothing on earth," he said, "more real than the science of politics, and nothing demanding more absolute devotion to truth for its own sake." We would make impossible, he declared, the frauds and crimes which hide beneath unhesitating partisanship, if societies "devoted to the propagation and defense of principles rather than blind subservience to party, should become the general educators of the young in political knowledge." Speaking of the pending election, he said: "Let no man mistake, and permit no man to misrepresent, the issue or the momentous consequences depending upon its decision. The fate of no single party will be determined by the result, but the honest, popular, and faithful management of all parties hangs upon the decision. Should the candidates of the people triumph, it will be the victory of the party of the people. Should they be defeated, it will mean the establishment in power of a boss oligarchy more selfish, rapacious, and corrupt than any that has yet been known to our history."

DWELLING upon the common interest of all good citizens in the overthrow of corrupt leadership in all parties, Governor Pattison spoke of the coöperation of Democrats and Republicans in

New York for the destruction of the Tweed Ring, as an illustration of what can be done by rising above partisan considerations and acting for the common good. "At the present juncture of our politics every consideration of self-respect, as well as of self-government, calls upon the voter to take notice of the audacious personal domination by which our public interests and political affairs are menaced." "The people have not willingly chosen either the leader or his agents, under whose stigmatized leadership they manifest such hopeful unrest. There could be no more severe reflection upon the patriotism and virtue of the people than to say that they knowingly chose a supremacy so haughty and so malign, except to have to declare that they meekly submitted to its continuance."

It is true that we in Pennsylvania have come to the point at which we have to determine by our votes whether the public conscience is or is not merely dormant but atrophied. It is the firm conviction of the Quay faction that we have got beyond caring what kind of men and measures the dominant party choose to put forward. We are to swallow whatever "the party" chooses to present, and to sit silent and acquiescent under scandals which disgrace Pennsylvania in the eyes of the country and of the world. So Mr. William M. Tweed, "statesman," assumed when he asked that famous question, "What are you going to do about it?" He got his answer, and Mr. Pattison was right in reminding us of that answer, and how it was reached.

In a published letter to Colonel Clapp of the *Boston Journal*, (elsewhere given in full), Mr. Blaine calls attention to the immediate importance of applying the principle of Reciprocity for the benefit of our flour-millers in the Mississippi Valley, who are shut out of the Cuba and Porto Rico markets to a very great extent by the duties levied upon all flour that is not imported from Spain. The tropical and sub-tropical parts of America, on which we draw for our supply of sugar, do not produce grain to any extent; and judicious management should secure to our own farmers, as the nearest basis of supply, the whole of this valuable market for wheat and flour. At present we are shut out of part of it by the want of ships; but from this other important part by duties imposed on our flour in the interest of the mother-country. It ought not to be difficult to open this gate to our commerce, and it certainly will not be done by putting sugar on the Free List unconditionally.

Mr. Blaine calls attention to the fact that every Democrat in the Senate voted against the Reciprocity Amendment reported by the Finance Committee, and also to the attitude taken by their papers, which with few exceptions ridicule and oppose the proposal. It may be true that part of this opposition was due to dislike of the proposal to confer an extraordinary discretion on the President in the matter of retaining or removing the duties on the articles specified in the amendment. But if so, why did not Mr. Carlisle and his associates prepare a substitute covering the same ground, but providing for some other way of determining to what countries the exemptions apply? When a party simply oppose a plan without any attempt at its modification, it is fair to assume that it is not a part but the whole of the plan to which they are opposed. The fact is, we think, that our Democratic and Mugwump friends are highly chagrined at seeing the Republicans steal their thunder in the matter of making a sensible and practicable proposal for the extension of our commerce with our neighbors. It is on this line, and not of bare opposition to the Protective policy, that they should have conducted their struggle for the modification of our Tariff methods. But even the Mills bill contained no suggestion of this, and the purely negative attitude of the party has hurt it with all American interests. They are not less sore because Mr. Blaine's name is so prominently associated with the proposal, and that it has not produced that breach within the party to which they were looking forward a month ago. A canvass of the majority in the House shows only four members

opposed to the plan of embodying a Reciprocity proposal in the new Tariff law.

THE Canadians are making up their minds that the United States is going to have a Tariff which will shut out much of what they have been sending us, and Sir John Macdonald has found it necessary to assure them that it is "not going to be much of a flood after all." It is to Sir John and his political associates that the Dominion owes the new turn of affairs. It was they who turned a deaf ear to every proposal which looked to the entire abolition of the customs line between the two countries, at a time when that proposal had a strong backing on our side and might have been carried into effect. They sacrificed the finest opening Canada ever had to the sentimental idea of dependence on "the Mother Country." It was their stupidity to cling to the hope of a renewal of limited Reciprocity after the fashion of the Treaty of 1854, when every one who knew the temper of the American people recognized its impossibility. It was they who embodied in their recently revised Tariff the irritating provisions of retaliation on America, which were constantly quoted in the debate on the McKinley bill, and which closed the ears of Congress to every plea for closer commercial relations. And it was they who have kept this country for years past in a state of irritation through their treatment of our fishermen and their defense of encroachments on our Seal Fisheries in Behring Sea.

We are disappointed to find the Jamaicans taking a somewhat similar attitude, as though the McKinley bill must stand in the way of more intimate relations with them also. Under the Reciprocity feature of the new Tariff it ought to be possible for these neighbors to get a much larger share of our sugar market, especially if, as is likely, the Dons should kick against throwing the commerce of Cuba and Porto Rico open to us as completely as to Spain. Jamaica was ruined by being forced to compete with slave-grown sugar after the abolition of slavery throughout the British Empire, and by the repeal of the English sugar duties in the interest of Free Trade. Why should not the island see a still greater increase of that commerce with the United States, which has grown so rapidly during the last ten years? Here, at least, there are no international irritations in the way, as in the case of Canada.

THE Ohio Democrats made a blunder in gerrymandering the State which may have serious consequences. In their effort to carve the new districts in such a fashion as would give them an unfair preponderance in the congressional delegation, they omitted a part of one township in Hamilton county, and it is possible that this omission has vitiated the whole measure. Certainly the members elected under the law as it stands would not represent the whole State of Ohio, and the new apportionment bill, therefore, it might well be contended, has not superseded that which included the whole State. It is unfortunate that attention was not called to the fact at an earlier point in the session of Congress, as it might have led the Republicans to take up Mr. McComas's bill more earnestly. As it is, there seems very little chance of having the resolution especially relating to Ohio, which one of its representatives has introduced, adopted at this session. The majority have had more than their usual share of partisan contests, and they are excusable in not courting another struggle in House and Senate. The bill would restore the boundaries of districts which existed before the gerrymander.

JUDGE WHITE of Pittsburg, who made such a strict application of the Brooks High License law, has achieved a new departure in the matter of naturalization by refusing to confer citizenship on applicants who have not learned to speak the English language. The restriction is not unreasonable in itself. The work of naturalizing aliens proceeds with such rapidity and so little restriction that we are disposed to welcome anything that indicates an appreciation of the gravity of the process. And as English is recog-

nized as the official language of the nation, it would not be a bad thing to have an acquaintance with it required of every candidate for citizenship. But we are not clear that the law as it stands warrants the judge's action, although it might be regarded as a broad inference from the requirement that the applicant shall be "well affected to the Government of the United States."

BEFORE the address of the Independent Lincoln Republican Club had reached our readers, the third on the list of signers had been taken from this life to a better. The sudden death of Mr. William Brockie last week deprived Philadelphia of one of its most estimable citizens and every good cause of a friend and helper. The universal sorrow with which the intelligence was received was the natural sequence of his life among us since the time when he came to our city, at the close of the War. He was a native of Scotland, and always cherished the liveliest interest in whatever was interesting his native land. No Midlothian constituent of Mr. Gladstone followed the recent career of the Grand Old Man with more lively sympathy than did Mr. Brockie himself, a native of Midlothian. But he was equally active for every good object in America. Even before his naturalization he was chosen a member of the Union League, and always, as in the present struggle, his sympathies have been with whatever tended to the purification of our politics and the maintenance of righteousness. His warm kindness of heart, his natural sweetness of disposition to the complete exclusion of that "dour" flavor so frequently observed in his countrymen, and his entire unselfishness, were elements of character which made a marked impression even upon those who met him only for a few moments in conference or the committee room, for the discussion of the public interests. And with those who enjoyed more intimate converse with him, it was true that the longer they knew him and the more they saw of him, the better they loved him.

He was an earnest and faithful Christian, very active and energetic in his Church, and also a man of large and liberal instincts. He had no room for a narrow sectarianism in his nature, and he set no bounds of that sort to his Christian charities. In business circles he had no need to carry his religion "on his sleeve," for it was the sweetening atmosphere of his whole life and touched all his relations with his fellow-men. This is not the place to speak of his household life, farther than to say that it was in beautiful harmony with all the rest. It is seldom indeed that one death takes away so much.

THE college year opens with the middle of September in most parts of the country, although some of the larger institutions postpone their opening until the end of the month. The University of Pennsylvania this year and hereafter will commence its sessions on the first of October. Formerly it closed on the second of July and resumed work on the first of September. This long session was abbreviated somewhat as years went by, in accordance with a general tendency among our colleges; but three or four years ago it was discovered by the Board of Trustees that the term was still longer than that of any other University, as the vacations at Easter and Christmas are very brief. It was then decided to close on the 8th of June and re-open on the 23d of September. At the request of the Faculty this has just been altered by adding on a week in June and deducting the week in September. They have found by experience that it is very hard to get the students of a city college at work in September, which frequently is one of the hottest months of the year, while there would be no hardship in continuing the session to the middle of June. This makes the vacation of this year longer by a week than it ever will be again.

The reports from the various colleges indicate a year of prosperity. Some of the colleges have larger Freshman classes than ever before. Princeton is afraid that her barns will burst with her plentiful harvest, as the new class numbers over 200 students. With all the alleged devotion to money, there is in America a rap-

idly growing appreciation of the intellectual forces and their social value, which is bearing fruit in this extension of the higher education. There never was a time in our history when ignorance was more of a social obstacle in either young man or young woman.

THE efforts of the young German Emperor to secure the weekly day of rest to the working classes has begun to bear fruit in the legal enforcement of the cessation of labor. Within Germany itself Sunday work of a needless kind is now forbidden, as is the discharge of a workman for refusing to do it. In Austria and Hungary factories are to cease all work on Sunday except cleaning, and in the exceptional cases where labor cannot be entirely intermitted, as in iron-furnaces, it is to be arranged so that each workman shall have the alternate Sunday free. The same regulation is enforced in Switzerland. France is the only country of Western Europe which makes no adequate legal provision for the protection of the workman's Sunday.

Two of the smaller European nationalities have attracted attention this week as centres of agitation. In Ticino, the Italian canton of the Swiss Confederation, there has been a local revolt of the Liberals against the Ultramontane majority, who have had control of the government for many years. Exactly what are the merits of the dispute is not so clear at this distance. There is a presumption that these insurgents would not have taken their lives in their hands unless there had been a grave reason for it, and their demand that the constitution of the canton shall be submitted to the judgment of the people seems reasonable enough. The Federal government, as controlled by the Liberal party, naturally sympathises with the demands of the insurgents, even while disapproving of their methods, which constitute a dangerous precedent. Thanks to the intervention from Berne, there is reason to expect the reestablishment of peace.

IN Portugal the majority in the *Cortes* have found the agreement with England as to Southern Africa more than they could swallow, and they have driven from power the ministry which negotiated it. Not even the modifications secured by Señor Ribeiro were sufficient to save it. Perhaps its overthrow was due as much to the timid attitude it assumed at the beginning of the dispute with England about the Zambezi district, as to anything contained in the final agreement. The nation was heartily disgusted with its want of firmness, and not even the accession of Ribeiro gave it the strength it required. Its overthrow will be unwelcome news to England. Portugal is a small power, but she is one of the few that have stood by England, and situations may occur in which her hearty friendship would be of value to the stronger power. It was hoped that the agreement reached might restore things to their old footing, but it seems to have only deepened the international enmity.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE one overshadowing feature in the financial situation has been the high money rate, and the one anxiety as to its relief has turned on the purposes of the United States Treasury. By a circular dated on the 13th, Mr. Windom made the announcement that on Wednesday of this week he would accept offers of four per cents., to the extent of sixteen millions. The market on the two intervening business days turned on the speculations as to the effect of these purchases. On Wednesday, the Treasury accepted bonds to the amount of \$16,883,800, at prices ranging between 125 and 126½. The offerings were about twenty-eight millions.

In announcing this special purchase Mr. Windom took occasion to say verbally that this was all the extraordinary measures of relief which must be expected of him,—that thereafter the business community must rely on itself and count only on the ordinary operations of the Treasury. But he must be aware, of course, that if his receipts should again exceed the expenditures, and if a stringency should again occur, (no matter which way the tide of the Treasury is flowing), he will be again beset as vigorously as

before. The trouble with the Independent Treasury system is twofold: the injury it actually does, and the hope of favor which operators in the market build upon it. The bears want to see money locked up, the bulls to have it poured out. The whole relation of the Treasury's absorptive methods to the business of the country is one of mischief.

The effect of the bond purchases is an easing of the money market, for the time at least. In New York the quoted rate on call Wednesday afternoon was 3 and 7 per cent., closing at the former figure. In Philadelphia the rates announced were one per cent. higher. The effect upon the stock market was slight.

The vicious situation which has existed is due to the fact that the activity in business enterprises, most of them doubtless legitimate, but many not immediately productive, has pressed closely upon the amount of available capital, and that at the same moment when the annual drain from the Eastern centres to the Interior was in progress, the Government was holding a large sum of imprisoned money. At a time when money was in less demand this might not have mattered; at the present time, under the existing circumstances, it was an intolerable addition to the strain. The fact that large blocks of 4 per cent. bonds were held back for a higher price than Mr. Windom had been willing to pay aggravated the situation, also, but this was only a minor detail in the case. If the Treasury money had been in the banks, instead of the Government vaults, there would have been no complication of this sort possible.

The plan of depositing the Government's money with the Clearing House Associations is receiving considerable discussion. It is objected that the Associations are not incorporated bodies. But if the public funds were offered them, they would be willing, no doubt, to become corporate. It is erroneously said that there would be a lack of security. This is impossible. The Government's security would be the united solvency of all the banks in each Association. Does any one believe the whole of the banks in Philadelphia can become insolvent at one stroke, unless in a convulsion which the Government itself would not survive? Nor is it true that the Government would look to the individual banks where the funds were lodged: it would not deal with them separately at all, but with the Clearing Houses; and they, on the knowledge they had of the condition of the separate banks would direct the disposition of the deposits. It might be best, as has been suggested, to make the Government a preferred creditor, but the necessity for this seems small.

The fact that Mr. Fairchild's policy of depositing with the banks was criticised has no practical bearing on the present discussion. Suppose it was, and unfairly, what of that? As a matter of fact the real objection to Mr. Fairchild's operations did not rest on his favoritism, whether truly or falsely alleged, but on the fact that his system might be employed unfairly, and that it would always be in his power to make "pet banks" if he chose. The system should be open, public, definite, and incapable of abuse. It should not depend on the preferences or the dislikes of the Secretary.

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

IT is more than thirty years since Stephen Colwell exposed the absurdity and mischiefs of our "Independent Treasury," with its Sub-Treasuries, in his "Ways and Means of Payment,"—a book which still ranks above all others on the history and philosophy of money. In the three decades since he wrote, our system has never ceased to illustrate his foresight by its incessant disturbance of our monetary circulation and its recurrent causation of crises. The weakness of the system found an ample illustration at the opening of the War, when it prevented the banks of our three greatest cities from coming as they wished to the assistance of the Government. It was this that suggested the resort to Treasury issues of paper money, with all the evil consequences which attended that proceeding. It was this which made the bankers and brokers throng around President Grant, with pitiful entreaties, when he visited New York after the Black Friday. It was this that impelled the same class to look to the Secretary of the Treasury for a remedy after the Panic of 1873 set in. In fact it is the badness of the fiscal system which elevates the Secretary into a *deus ex machina*, who is to help now the bulls and now the bears, whenever either think they are not getting fair play on Wall Street. It is this which makes every purchase of bonds and every unusual inflow of revenue a menace to the business of the country, as likely to make money loose or tight in a degree which upsets all business calculations.

No other country that makes any pretense to being a civilized nation, adopts a method of fiscal management which compels its Government to act as a disturbing force in business. The nations of continental Europe deposit their revenues in selected banks, so that they remain in the service of the community at large until such times as the Treasury requires to draw upon them. Each of these countries is simply upon the footing of the large business establishments, which handle big sums of money but employ the banks in doing it. They would no more think of withdrawing what they have collected from the general circulation, than would a great business firm of hoarding its receipts in its safe until its bills were due. As a consequence, it matters not a pin to the business community whether Treasury receipts are large or small, as their amount works no kind of contraction on expansion of the currency. The United Kingdom marks its sense of the expediency of avoiding interference with the circulation by creating a special currency for carrying on Government business. Exchequer bills are issued on the credit of the revenue to pay all the current expenses of government, and are received in payment of revenue, without their passing into the general circulation. But withal, the finances of the country are in the hands of the Bank of England, so that there may be as little jar and friction produced by the income and the outgo of the revenue as possible.

In America the "Independent Treasury" is a mischievous innovation on the methods first established for the conduct of the public business. Apart from the Constitution itself, there is no part of our political traditions that was based upon more deliberate consideration of the country's needs, than the organization of the Treasury Department. It is the lasting monument of the genius of Alexander Hamilton, the greatest administrative statesman the country ever had. At the very outset, and before he secured the chartering of a United States Bank, he arranged to enlist the banks in the collection and distribution of the revenue; and even after the first United States Bank went into operation, he and his successors still used for this purpose all the banks they regarded as trustworthy. It was not until the second United States Bank was chartered in 1816, that one bank and only one was given the deposits; but the public convenience was served through this bank having branches at all the principal centres of business. Yet the monopoly of deposits was a fatal mistake, and had much to do with the rise of the antagonism which finally wrecked the bank; after preventing its obtaining a renewal of its charter in 1836.

It was the disaster attending the removal of the deposits from the Bank of the United States to the "pet banks" in 1835, which has furnished the basis for all the false reasoning with regard to the management of our revenues for more than half a century. Because a badly organized and badly managed banking system was found unequal to the strain imposed upon it by a time of sudden depression following one of vast inflation, and in an era of general corruption in every department of public and business life, it has been inferred that the fiscal receipts and expenditures of the National Government must be isolated for safety from the receipts and expenditures of the people at large. It was in 1838 that the "Independent Treasury" was established to collect into isolated reservoirs all moneys owed to the United States, and to keep them in those reservoirs until it suited the convenience of the Nation to set them free again. Yet not until 1846 was the system legalized by Act of Congress, as one Congress after another had refused to sanction it. And in the interval 1841-46, the use of the banks was restored by the Secretary.

Between 1846 and the War the evils of the system were not so patent, as the Treasury was generally poor and its revenue was disbursed to the public creditors with some promptness. Yet even in those years it furnished evidence enough of its mischievousness to justify Mr. Colwell in his emphatic condemnation of its theory and its practice. It might have been supposed that the Republican party, as succeeding to the policy of the party which had fought against the "Independent Treasury," would have taken some step to bring our fiscal system into harmony with modern

civilization. But in this, as in its treatment of our shipping, it followed the bad example set by the Democracy, without looking very closely into the principles at stake and the dangers incurred. It might have observed that all the more wealthy and intelligent of the States managed their finances in accordance with the methods established by Hamilton, while only in the Southern States was the "Independent Treasury" in vogue. Also, that so far from being a source of safety to those States, they were those which incurred the heaviest and most frequent losses through the defalcations of their Treasurers.

With the accumulation of a Surplus in the Treasury, the fact of its isolation from the channels of ordinary business became more potent for evil than ever. Now it was that the Secretary became a demigod of finance, before whom the monetary centres must bow down; and who, by a little favoritism in communicating his purposes to favorite banks beforehand, could enable speculations of the most profitable kind.

It is very much to the credit of Mr. Cleveland and of Mr. Fairchild that they perceived the practical risks of the present system and took measures to correct it. It is true that they turned their backs on the traditions of their party in so doing; but not more strikingly so than Mr. Harrison and Mr. Windom have turned their backs on the political traditions of the Whig and Protectionist party in reversing the policy they found in force. And in justice to the late President and his Secretary, it must be remembered that the creation of a National Banking system under national regulation and inspection, and one which had borne almost without yielding the strain of a great panic and a decade of depression following it, constituted a very different situation from that in which the Democratic Secretary of 1838 withdrew the deposits from all the banks, and the Democratic Congress of 1846 made provision for keeping them apart. It is charged, but it has not been shown, that the distribution made by Mr. Fairchild was an unfair one, and that banks whose direction was in political sympathy with the party then in power, received the lion's share. If there was such an abuse, it should have been corrected by law; but it contributed no just reason for abolishing the distribution itself.

If our revenues were kept as are those of all other civilized nations, the amendment to the Tariff bill requiring the withdrawal from bond of all goods imported since the first of August, would have caused annoyance and hardship to the importers, but it could not have precipitated a panic in the money-market, such as was threatened until it was understood that the amendment would not be persisted in. In that case the moneys collected for duties would still have remained in the channels of ordinary circulation, just as is the case in France and Germany. But it was at once foreseen that the collection of these duties would cause a scarcity of money beyond any recent precedent. It was the foreseeing sensitiveness of the money-market which took alarm at the prospect.

Mr. Windom pleads that the Treasury has not been hoarding the money of the country, as though that were the root of the matter. Even if it be true that he has less in hand now than when he came into office, it yet is true that he has shut the door by which any sudden excess of money could find its way from the Treasury back into the circulation. It is not a question of a few millions there now, but hundreds of millions to be locked up there before another month is out by his unfortunate reversal of Mr. Fairchild's policy. As to the actual situation, we will quote the words of Senator Farwell, whose experience as a man of business adds to the weight of his opinion with all intelligent people. He says:

"The finances of the country can never be in a healthy condition when it is required that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be asked to step in and relieve a stringency which periodically occurs. No one man should have it in his power to make money either cheap or dear. The Government is collecting more money than it spends, so that, according to the last Treasury statement, there is now locked up in the various sub-treasuries of the coun-

try \$107,000,000 over and above the liabilities of the Government. The total amount held by the various sub-treasuries is something over \$700,000,000, and the Government holds as security for this the bonds of the sub-treasurers for about one-fortieth of this amount. Now if these sub-treasuries could be wholly abolished, and the money deposited in the National Banks, with adequate security taken for the whole amount instead of one-fortieth, Mr. Windom would not be required to go into Wall street to regulate the finances. The money would be safer than it is now, and half a million a year would be saved. There never was any reason for the establishment of the sub-treasury system, and it ought to be forthwith repealed."

Let us get rid of the "Independent Treasury" and of the sub-treasuries which are the instruments of its "independence," and put our fiscal system back on the foundation laid by Alexander Hamilton.

THE PRESENT LEGAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

SO much has been written of late, concerning women's rights, meaning thereby those privileges that they wish to wrest from society, that both the advocates and the opponents of the doctrine seem to have largely overlooked the extent to which the demands of the weaker sex have already been acceded to, not alone in matters purely social, but in the scope of political legislation in their favor. It will be found on examination of the statute books, in this country and elsewhere, that vast strides have been made towards freeing women from the trammels thrown about them by social forces and the old common law. Many of the rights that they claim, it is true, are quite beyond the law-making bodies. It would not do, for instance, for the law-givers to pass an edict, one way or another, concerning the bifurcated nether garment, although actual masquerading as a man is an offense which they have provided for. So a woman, married or single, may rush wildly over the country on a tricycle or bicycle, after the fashion of a male, and the law can only look on with a glance of mingled wonder and disgust; she may lie abed, while her spouse walks the floor, stilling the child that in olden times she was taught to nurse,—in fact there are many things which a woman may do and does of which the law will take little or no notice. It is not, therefore, with these claims to usurp the masculine functions, in purely social matters, that we are so deeply concerned, but rather with the more important business affairs of life.

It may be well, however, briefly to review those rights of the sex which have existed so long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.

In general, then, it may be said, that, with the exception of certain political privileges, a single woman, who has reached her majority, has, in all things, exactly the same rights as a man. There is an idea among laymen, that a woman is of full age at eighteen years, but this is a popular error quite without foundation, save where the legislators have interfered. In many of the Western States the age has been lowered to that mentioned, but otherwise it is twenty-one years. A female minor is subject to the same laws as a male. If she is the owner of property, she must have a guardian to look after it. Her father has the right to her earnings, and must, in return, maintain her properly and educate and protect her, although it must be admitted that in fashionable circles, he is now seldom well paid for the performance of these duties. The mother, however, is not entitled to either the labor or earnings of her children, even though her husband be dead, and her needs great; as she is not required to support them, the law raises no obligation on their part to render her any duty, save, perhaps, obedience. If a father leaves his child to herself, either by absconding or turning her out of doors; or forces her to labor at work unsuited to her social position, or even by slight circumstances, evinces a consent to have her go out into the world and seek her own fortune, it is construed as emancipation, and frees her entirely from his control. When she reaches the age of fourteen, a girl may choose the guardian of her property; and at that age, she is held to have power to contract marriage, and in such case, her father loses the right to control, or to receive her earnings, and is no longer called upon to support her. Marriage is a new condition, inconsistent with the subjection of parents, and creates obligations which require the wife to be her own mistress, so far as her father is concerned. If a woman is under the control of a guardian, and marries without the consent of the court, while the law will not usually separate her from her husband yet both may be punished for contempt. Having attained her majority, however, a woman, so far as the law is concerned, is as free to come and go as the wildest of the other sex; and any property she may possess in her own right, is hers absolutely, to do with as she may wish.

It will be seen, therefore, that as to personal liberty and property rights, single women, under our laws, are in all respects like men. Of old, however, if she inclined to change her state and

marry, a host of disabilities at once sprang up as a consequence. All her personal property immediately passed absolutely to her husband, who was at liberty to squander it during his life-time, and, if any were left, it passed to his personal representatives at his death. He was entitled to a life estate in her realty which included all the rents and property of every kind. She could make no contracts, and could not go into business; and her spouse might give her "moderate correction," such as he would administer to his children or apprentices. There was, indeed, but one privilege that she might exercise under certain circumstances. If her husband failed or refused to support her, she was allowed to have such things as were necessary to her existence charged to him. As to what constituted necessities, depended upon the station of the parties. Household goods of various kinds; legal expenses of a suit against her husband for breach of the peace; a horse worth forty-five dollars, for the invalid wife of a miller earning thirty dollars a month, in order that she might take exercise as advised by her physician; and a set of false teeth; have been held to come within the meaning of this term. But the rent of a church pew has been decided to be extravagance; so, also, a hat worth twelve dollars and fifty cents as a present to a friend; articles of jewelry, for her lawyer's wife, and the services of a quack doctor.

Beyond this right to charge her husband for necessities, she had little redress. She could not well compel him to perform the duties, in consideration of which his rights were acquired, and in case of his insolvency or bankruptcy, all that had been hers was entirely at the mercy of his creditors.

The doctrine of the unity of husband and wife was not created by the common law. It was recognized as a divine fact ordained in the beginning of the world, and out of it grew the doctrine of the wife's legal incapacity to contract, it being considered that she was under the power and influence of her husband, and therefore, lacked the requisite freedom of will. From this, again, arose the obligation of the husband to support and maintain the wife, and to meet this duty her property was vested in him. So it was and is considered that if she does an act, which would be a misdemeanor or felony of a lighter kind, the presumption is that she was coerced by her spouse, and the contrary must be shown in order to charge her with the crime.

The injustice of allowing the man to absorb the woman's property when she took upon herself the burden of marriage, was seen many years ago, and a remedy was provided in acts of assembly giving her the right to the control and profits of her separate estate, acquired either before or after marriage, and freeing it from any liability for her husband's debts. She was not allowed, under these acts, to make contracts except for the repairs and improvement of her separate estate. At the present time, there is no State or territory that has not made some provision of this kind for the protection of the property of the wife. During the last few years, a large number of the States have gone much further, and by a series of statutes gradually extending their rights, have completely emancipated the separate property of women from any control of their husbands, and given it entirely into the power of their wives.

An act of parliament was passed in England, in 1882, which briefly, but not inaccurately stated, places married women, as regards her rights of property, as nearly as possible on the same footing as a single woman. By the provisions of this law, a married woman is capable of acquiring, holding, and disposing of any real or personal property belonging to her, in the same manner as if she were a single woman. Marriage no longer operates to transfer the wife's property to the husband, but the same, whether acquired before or after marriage, belongs to her absolutely, to sell, give away, leave by will, or otherwise dispose of, as she may think fit, and this, too, without any concurrence on the part of her husband, or the intervention of a trustee. She may make contracts of any kind, and render her personal estate liable, and may sue and be sued upon them as if single. She may even have an action against her husband in respect to contracts made with him, and may restrain him by injunction from injuring or interfering with her property. If he deserts her, or is living apart from her, she may prosecute him in the same manner as a stranger for injuries done to her.

This act has been in substance reenacted in a large number of our States and territories, sometimes with provisos that the wife may not act as accommodation endorser, guaranty, or surety for another, and shall not have power to mortgage or convey her real estate, unless her husband join in the deed. The right of courtesy is also still retained. Under these acts, a woman is as free when married as a man. It is true she may not, in some instances, sell her real estate outright or mortgage it, without her husband's consent; but on the other hand, his right to convey is also generally subject to her agreement. Under many of the acts, as she is allowed to give a bond or judgment note, that may be entered as a lien against her property, on which it may be sold by the sheriff, so that these provisions do not prevent her from raising money on her real estate, without her husband's consent. In some of the

States these married women's acts have been enacted without any provisos whatever, and husband and wife are left absolutely as if they were single, so far as regards property rights.

In the following States and territories, by late enactments of the legislatures, the rights of husbands and wives are practically the same: Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Dakota, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin, Washington.

In the other States and territories, while in all her separate property is protected from her husband's creditors, the wife is still restricted from making contracts, and is generally under the protection of the old common law. The number of States that have changed the ancient rules in the last few years indicates that these backward communities will soon join the majority. Practically, then, in this country, we have passed the stage where, as to property, women may complain that men are the favored ones, since the weaker sex have rights as great as those of their husbands, and may in addition, claim from them support proportionate to their income, and if they do not comply, the wives may bind them for necessities, or have the court make an order for support.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS COOPER.

POETRY IN THE SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

IN the *Atlantic Monthly* for the current month the place of honor has been given to James Russell Lowell's "Inscription For A Memorial Bust of Fielding." This brief piece of verse seems to us to be excellent; something that cannot be said of all of Mr. Lowell's memorial poems:

"He looked on naked Nature unashamed,
And saw the Sphinx, now bestial, now divine,
In change and rechange; he nor praised nor blamed,
But drew her as he saw with fearless line.
Did he good service? God must judge, not we;
Manly he was, and generous and sincere;
English in all, of genius blithely free:
Who loves a Man may see his image here."

By some the inversion in the fourth line may be considered a blemish, especially as it could have been done away with by making the line read in either of the following ways:

"But as he saw, he drew with fearless line."

"But as he saw her, drew with fearless line."

Had Graham R. Tomson been an American instead of an English woman, she would not have used the word "daisiest" right in the first line of her daintily written lyric, "Ephemeron." Instead, she would either have omitted it altogether, or else used it further along, when the reader had become too greatly captivated by the beauty of the poem to permit of his being reminded of a popular slang epithet of the day. The entire poem is simply a mood versified. What follows is the latter half of it:

"Ever and aye my own
Still shall this moment be;
I shall remember all,—
Shadows and tulips tall,
Scent from the beau-fields blown,
Song of the humble-bee.

"Lost is that fragrant hour,
Dewy and golden-lit,—
Dead—for the memory
Pitiful comes to me
Wan as a withered flower,—
Only the ghost of it."

In "Over the Teacups," Dr. Holmes has a poem called "Tartarus," in which he gives his views concerning some antique religious creeds. The last stanza makes a little poem in itself:

"O mortal, wavering in thy trust,
Lift thy pale forehead from the dust!
The mists that cloud thy darkening eyes
Fade ere they reach the o'erarching skies!
When the blind heralds of despair
Would bid thee doubt a Father's care,
Look up from earth, and read above
On heaven's blue tablet, God is Love!"

Scribner's Magazine contains four poems, one of which, "The Shekh Abdallah," by Clinton Scollard, is made a special feature of the number. The others are by Frank Dempster Sherman, Charles B. Going, and Grace Ellery Channing. Mr. Sherman's "Dirge" has first place, and, like much of this poet's work, is happily conceived and delicately and faultlessly executed. It is too long to print entire in this article, and is too much of a complete whole to bear quoting from. Mr. Going's poem is a very pretty casting before of the shadow of a delightful coming event, and is sweet and

musical. The second of the four stanzas must suffice as an example:

"In shade of overhanging sprays
And down a sunny hollow,
By hazel copse, and woodland ways,
The winding fence I follow;
By rose, and thorn, and fragrant dew,
In search of something sweeter,—
The orchard-gap, where she comes through,
And I go down to meet her!"

To us there is a slight awkwardness apparent in the connection of the seventh and eighth lines, but it appears grammatical.

We turn a page and see the Shekh Abdallah, first at his devotions, then at his pleasures;—"this faithful and holy man!" Mr. Scollard has certainly written a very spirited and highly colored poem, having a pleasant vein of satire running through it and forming a bright spot at the end. To be sure, it is Aldrich over again, but the best work of the ex-editor of the *Atlantic Monthly* is not to be successfully imitated by every versifier. Mr. Scollard's poem, which is not by any means merely an imitation, is a distinct success, as well as an advance beyond any of his other lighter work that we have seen. It, also, is a poem that must be read entire; and we are not sure that this is not one of the highest compliments we could pay a poet. As it is too long for insertion, readers of THE AMERICAN must seek it elsewhere.

Grace Ellery Channing's long and solemn poem entitled "Pity, O God!" contains much excellent work. In the first three stanzas, the poet prays the Almighty to pity his deaf, his blind, and his dumb; the first having only their hearing, the second their sight, and the third the use of their tongues. Of course, it is to the soul's deeper and finer sounds and visions and words that the deafness, the blindness, and the dumbness of these unfortunates are said by the poet to exist. The fourth and last stanza, which is devoted to those who have neglected to "lay up treasure in Heaven," will further explain the author's purpose:

"Pity thy poor, O God!—thine outcast poor—
Thy poor who only are not poor of gold—
Who have no part in all the stores untold,
The largesse which a liberal past hath lent,
No wealth of power, no riches of content;
No jewelled thoughts riven from the rarest mine;
No pleasure palaces of fancy fine;
No garden fair where sweet caprice may wander;
No lavish hoard of happiness to squander;
No halls of hope; no peaceful green domains;
No brooks of joy and golden-memored plains;
No holy temple guarding its white portal
For one beloved guest;
No consecrated feast whose cup immortal
Love's lip hath prest;
Who have but gold—dear God, how poor they be!
The beggared souls!—succor their poverty!"

Fewer and fewer, with each successive number of the *Century*, become its poems. The September issue contains but three exclusive of *Bric-à-Brac*, which has five more, one by a frequent contributor to THE AMERICAN, Mr. William R. Thayer. The poem first in order is "Souvenirs," a quatrain by Lloyd McKim Garrison, author of those striking lines on Montauk Point recently published in *Scribner's*. "Souvenirs" runs as follows:

"Like misers, our usurious memories bring
Their coins each day to greedy reckoning,—
Grieved, if they miss one as they count their store,
Or find one brass, long loved as gold before."

The comma after "grieved" should, we think, be omitted. Next we find a sonnet by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and as this is the first time we remember seeing her name in a thoroughly high-class magazine, and as the poem, while characteristic of the author, is in many ways excellent, particularly in its well-modulated phrasing, we insert it entire:

SEPTEMBER.
My life's long radiant summer halts at last:
And lo! beside my pathway I behold
Pursuing Autumn glide: nor frost nor cold
Has heralded his presence, but a vast
Sweet calm that comes not till the year has passed
Its fevered solstice, and a tinge of gold
Subdues the vivid colorings of the bold
And passion-hued emotions. I will cast
My August days behind me with my May,
Nor strive to drag them into Autumn's place,
Nor swear I hope, when I do but remember.
Now violet and rose have had their day,
I'll pluck the soberer asters with good grace,
And call September nothing but September.

John Hay's exquisite love sonnet, "Love's Dawn," is a worthy companion poem to his widely quoted "A Haunted Room," published in *Scribner's* some months ago. The second of the lines,—

"But soon a light more tender, more divine,
Filled earth and heaven; richer cloud-curtains furled
The gates of dawn;" etc.,

will be likely to bring many readers to a brief halt; the breaks in the metrical flow of this line striking us as being particularly awkward, occurring, as they do, amid verses of exquisite smoothness and melodiousness. The authors not already mentioned as contributors to the *Bric-à-Brac* verses, are Fannie Windsor, who has a clever bit entitled "Before the Baby Came;" Margaret Vandegrift, who talks versified shop in eight lines headed "Plaint;" W. S. Snyder, whose "Going For The Cows" is a very conventional bucolic, or pastoral, or what you will; and William Frederick Dix, whose "Repartee" is a bright conceit in a rudely polished setting. Mr. Thayer's poem, "The Constant Lover," is taken from the Persian of Hafiz, and is compact of love and kisses, tears and laughter, and roses and nightingales, gracefully interwoven with Oriental female names.

We do not believe that Mr. Howard Hall had any great confidence in the truth of all that he was saying when he wrote "Poets," published in the September *Harper's*. We have heard very sensible and intelligent people call this sort of thing "rot;" and we are inclined to agree with them. However, some of our readers may perhaps judge more leniently:

"Bards upon a rose's breast
Dare not gaze too deeply, lest
They themselves become a rose.
Oft their raptured eyes they close,
Fearing much to fade into
Heaven when 'tis very blue.

"Poets see the grasses growing;
Poets hear the stars a-going;
Poets only cannot say
Which is fairest, night or day,—
Which of all the rainbow's hues
God with beauty most endues."

Whatever he may think about the susceptibility of poets, we doubt if the average reader is accustomed to hear "into" pronounced with the accent on the second syllable. The "Moor Girl's Well," by Graham R. Tomson, is one of those descriptions of the weirdly supernatural which she handles so effectively. It is the old Lamia legend given a different conclusion, and it contains lines and stanzas of rare beauty. We quote a few of the finest:

"And I beheld a woman, fair and young,
Beside the well-spring in the court-yard bare,
Dabbling her slim feet in the water there,
And singing softly in some outland tongue;
No veil about her golden beauty clung—
No veil, nor raiment rare,
Save but her dusky hair.

She told me of an old spell laid on her
That bound her in the semblance of a snake,
Lonely and mute as in a sepulchre.

And he who would this bitter bondage break
Must suffer her in serpent form to cling
Close to his breast unshrinking, undismayed,
And let her cold kiss on his lips be laid
Thrice without faltering.

"Then, as I spake, she vanished suddenly,
And o'er the marble came
A great snake brighter than a shifting flame;

The bright eyes neared mine own, the thin mouth
hissed,
And I, nigh swooning, shrank from her embrace.
'Leave me,' I gasped, and turned aside my face—
'Leave me, and loose from me thy loathly hold!'

"The icy bands fell from me; numb with pain,
Half blind, I sank beside the Moor Girl's Well,
Hearing a sigh as of the summer rain,
A slow sad voice from out the depths complain,
'Redoubled tenfold is the cruel spell.'"

The Wordsworth sonnet for the month is "Aix-La-Chapelle," not one of the great poet's best bits of work. "Calliste" is one of the prettiest poems by Rennell Rodd that we can remember. A departing lover is telling his Greek sweetheart of the things that will console her when he is gone:

"The simple prayer you know to pray,
The ready mirth, and then some day
Some sailor with the broad brown chest
To snatch the flower from your breast,
To knot his fingers in your hair,
Draw up your face and call it fair,
And say the word I dared not say
When oleanders bloomed in May."

In "The Drawer" there are two bits of verse, one "Café Reflections," a bright bit, by Flavel Scott Mines, and the other the following frank confession by J. K. Bangs:

MY FAVORITES.

I dote on Milton and on Robert Burns;
I love old Marryat, his tales of pelf;
I live on Byron; but my heart most yearns
Towards those sweet things that I have penned myself."

Five of the six poems in *Lippincott's* are by Philadelphians; the outsider being Dora Read Goodale, whose "In My Love's Looks" is a cold, artificial attempt at cynicism. "Crystal and Clay," by Percy Vere, is a sparkling little lyric of six lines; "Homeward," by Florence Earle Coates, is a sweet, tender poem of religious faith; "A Touchstone," by Charles Henry Lüders, is a quatrain which seems to want the final "s" dropped from the second and third lines; "Outcast," by Solomon Solis-Cohen, is a bit of a strong, virile verse which appears to require the transposition of the words uttered by Adam and Eve, to make it true to human nature; and "To a Poet in Exile," by Maurice Francis Egan, is a beautiful conception, which should have had clearer expression in the last stanza. With those verses in which we have pointed out what seem to be flaws, we will conclude:

A TOUCHSTONE.

His finest skill, his subtlest art,
Against oblivion naught avails,
If in his song the poet fails
To touch the heart.

OUTCAST.

Woman and man, cast out
From the garden of the Lord,—
Before them, danger and doubt,
Behind them, the flaming sword,—
Gaze in each other's eyes:

Lo! what outweighs the ban?
"We have hope," the woman cries,
"We have love," the word of the man.

TO A POET IN EXILE.

"I cannot sing!" the grieving heart harp sighed;
"The breeze that touched me lives beyond the foam."
A rough wind struck it, and its voice replied
In sweeter music than it made at home.

O Sorrow, Sister Sorrow, thou dost give
A richer tone to poets when they cross,
To seek Eurydice, from where joys live,
And make them godlike through thy gift of loss.

WEEKLY NOTES.

THE New York papers have published illustrations of the successful plan in the competition for the Grant monument. If anything was needed to settle the question of the removal of his remains to the military cemetery at Arlington, close by Washington, this ought to be enough. The designer has piled two ugly classic temples one on the other, and added something like a Buddhist pagoda to finish off. The structure, even on paper, has neither dignity nor beauty nor appropriateness. It might just as well have been designed to cover the resting place of George Francis Train as Gen. Grant. And when it is transferred from paper to stone, there will be if possible even less to commend it to any educated eye.

THE School of Architecture, which was referred to in this column a few weeks ago, bids fair to become one of the most valuable adjuncts to the University of Pennsylvania, and the examinations for admission, to begin Monday, September 22d, are likely to bring out a large number of young men eager to embrace this opportunity for systematic instruction in the details of an art too long neglected among us and too often practiced without adequate technical knowledge. It is understood that the room formerly occupied by the Law School, in College Hall, has been fitted up for the use of the new school, and that all necessary appliances have been introduced. An excellent feature is the subdivision of the room into small apartments devoted severally to modeling, water-color painting, drawing from casts and general draughting; while a fifth apartment will contain enough books of reference to meet present requirements and to form the nucleus of a future library. Below stairs a spacious room has been set apart for the larger work in modeling, and here students will have an opportunity to study and handle building materials. The course of instruction will include, for the first year, English, French, and Mathematics (omitting solid Geometry), Architectural drawing, and reading. The Sophomore year will introduce Chemistry and Hygiene, and in the third year Engineering will take the place of Mathematics. The Seniors will take up Geology, Social Science, Economics, and the special study of water-color. Of great practical value will be the exercises in Surveying and the detailed Courses in Physics, Engineering, and Applied Chemistry (the latter having particular reference to the physical properties of stone, brick, and cement), all of

which will be supplemented by lectures from practical architects and other specialists. The Faculty, including Messrs. Theophilus P. Chandler, Jr., director; Thomas W. Richards, A. M., professor of Architecture; and Charles E. Dana, professor of Art, is an able one, and the organization is complete enough to justify great expectations of future success and advancement.

THE death of Dr. Henry Parry Liddon deprives the Church of England of the last great leader of the older generation, who came under the influence of the Oxford men of 1833-1840. It was not until Dr. Liddon had reached an advanced age that the great abilities of the man were made visible to the public by his Bampton Lectures of 1866. After that time he was rivaled only by his friend and teacher Dr. Pusey, in the affection and honor of the dominant party in the Church. He had a natural taste for theology rather than merely ecclesiastical questions, and each of his sermons was the contribution of a fresh and able mind to the discussion of larger problems than those which sundered the great parties in his own communion. He preached rather infrequently, but every sermon showed that the interval had been employed in preparation; and the announcement that he was to appear in the pulpit of St. Paul's or of the University was sure to draw scores and even hundreds of his clerical brethren to hear him. He was the preachers' preacher, as Spenser is the poets' poet. He sympathized with Dr. Pusey in his inclination to prefer the complete separation of the Church from the State to the present subjugation of the former to Parliament. But although he edited the last translation of the "Imitation," he had much less of a trend toward mysticism than Pusey had, and was in many respects a man of much less width of outlook. His death leaves the Irishman, Dr. Magee, bishop of Peterborough, without a rival in the Anglican pulpit.

It may be gratifying to those interested in the new Museum of American Archaeology of the University of Pennsylvania, to learn that the collections brought together during the past twelve months are being now arranged in the large hall of the new library building, and will soon be opened to the public. So steadily have the collections from the various localities increased, that the material now on hand is sufficient to fill all the cases, and the necessity for a building especially adapted to the museum's purposes is quite apparent.

It is already not only practicable to illustrate the condition of the ancient peoples of America, as judged by their handiwork, but to show the many resemblances, and also the great differences, between savage peoples of other continents, so much material from all quarters of the globe having been secured from the many friends of the Museum.

It is announced that Mr. Russell Sage has been induced to advance the money for the rebuilding of Mr. Talmage's "Tabernacle," in Brooklyn, upon the security of a mortgage and an insurance on the pastor's life. When the ugly structure was burnt down, it was said that it was insured for its full value; and yet the country was at once invited to help the congregation to build it a new. To this appeal there seems to have been very little response. The religious world in general does not take the Brooklyn orator so seriously as he does himself, and it did not see the necessity of diverting to this use money which might be put to better service in other directions. Even the members of his own denomination were not forward in contributing to the extravagance of a congregation which has been noticeable for the smallness of its contributions, when there have been any at all, to objects outside its immediate needs. The result is that the church is driven to the hard bargain with Mr. Sage, as simply a matter of "business."

THE fourth annual meeting of the American Orthopædic Association began on Tuesday at the hall of the College of Physicians and its sessions were continued during Wednesday and Thursday. The Association appears to be in a prosperous condition, and its objects appeal strongly to public sympathy. A reception was given on Tuesday at the Art Club and on Wednesday at the University Club, the attendance being of a character to encourage the managers and stimulate them to continued effort.

If the newspaper writers would kindly remember that a married woman bears her husband's name but not his title, much awkward circumlocution might be avoided, and we should be spared the continual reading of paragraphs concerning Mrs. General Smith and Mrs. Dr. Brown, not to mention the Rev. Mrs. Robinson. So inveterate has this journalistic habit become that neither resignation nor removal from office suffices to check the writers' determination to continue their redundancies. They simply tack on the prefix *ex* and go ahead as before. It may be very interest-

ing to read that Mrs. Ex-Postmaster-General Jones attended the ball given by Mrs. Ex-Third-Assistant Secretary of the Interior Johnson, but it will be readily perceived, upon even a superficial analysis, that, if once the principle be admitted, the possibilities are appalling.

* * *

It is always sad to see a great artist desert the unchanging principles of art for the sake of pleasing an uneducated taste, or making a few extra dollars by stooping to the level of a realism which is antagonistic to the noblest interpretation of thought and feeling. For this reason we regret to know that Madame Bernhardt, who is unquestionably one of the greatest artists of the French stage, is preparing for various astonishing exhibitions of realism during her coming performances of *Cleopatra*. That she should choose to make up the part with a complexion as dusky as Othello's is not surprising, seeing that she has much excellent authority for such a disregard of stage tradition, but that she should introduce live snakes for the sole purpose of giving her audience the "creeps" is altogether too much. *Cleopatra* may have used the asp as a convenient weapon, but there is no evidence that she caressed it as a pet.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN.

A STATEMENT OF THE ISSUES BY GOVERNOR PATTISON.

Address at Reading, September 16.

THIS occasion is an auspicious one for inaugurating the active campaign on behalf of the people of Pennsylvania for home rule, honest government, and clean politics. These issues present every consideration to attract the ardent and enthusiastic advocacy of the young men of the State, and it is fitting that they should be the vanguard of the popular forces. I esteem it a fortunate event that enables me to address such an assemblage of societies organized for the specific purpose of interesting the youth of the land in those public questions that are at the foundation of all government, and which are of the first importance to the happiness and prosperity of the people. You will do well if at the threshold of your existence you elevate your purpose above that narrowness which mistakes names for principles and semblance for substance. There is nothing on earth more real than the science of politics, and nothing demanding more absolute devotion to truth for its own sake. The shams and hypocrisy that so often hide beneath the mask of party, would have little chance of successful deception if societies such as yours, devoted to the propagation and defense of principles rather than blind subservience to party, should become the general educators of the young in political knowledge. In designating yourselves "Democratic" societies you adopt a title at once distinguishing and inspiring, and that amidst the mutations of parties should be as a lamp to your feet and a guide to your pathway. It should ever remind you that the good of the whole people is the touchstone by which all parties and all principles are to be tried, and it should enable you to detect and expose those false priests of Democracy who in her name seek to advance the few and the favored at the expense and to the detriment of the mass of the community. O, Democracy! "what crimes have been committed in thy name!" Be it yours, be it ours, ever to preserve from the pollution of the demagogue and the spoilsman the sacred vessels of the temple of Democracy—to save its name from dishonor, its principles from misuse.

There has never been a time when the people of our State have been confronted more directly with the duty of rebuking an attempt to subvert the very basis of representative democratic government. I would not emphasize unduly a purely personal issue. But men often become by reason of circumstances the exponents of a system or idea. In such instances it is impossible to disassociate the fortunes of the individual from those of the cause. Hence, at the present juncture of our politics every consideration of self-respect as well as self-government calls upon the voters to take notice of the audacious personal domination by which our public interests and political affairs are menaced. All history teaches the danger of intrusting even to the wisest and most virtuous of men absolute dictatorship in affairs of the State. In a democratic government such absolute power can never be achieved by candor, integrity, or public fidelity, and cannot be retained except by the abuse of official power and the corrupt suppression of the popular will. The present boss domination in Pennsylvania illustrates both these truths. The people have not willingly chosen either the chief or his agents under whose stigmatized leadership they manifest such hopeful unrest. There could be no more severe reflection upon the patriotism and virtue of the people than to say that they knowingly chose a supremacy so haughty and so malign, except to have to declare that they meekly submitted to its continuance. As to the first statement I have already expressed my dissent, and I have a sure confidence that no man after the election in November will be able justly to

cast the latter censure in the face of the sterling yeomanry of this Commonwealth.

This is a subject which, while primarily relating to one political organization, is yet of deep interest to all citizens irrespective of party. As to those matters falling legitimately within the domain of political controversy parties properly divide. Some questions, however, are of common interest to all parties, and one of these is the integrity and purity of each party organization. This is true for the potential reason that in our Government it is of vital importance that parties shall be so organized and controlled that the success from time to time of each shall be the means of giving prompt and faithful expression to the popular will. That is to say, that they shall be in fact the ever-ready instruments at all times to which the citizens may confidently turn to redress a wrong or enforce a principle. Now, this cannot be where the leadership of a party is either corrupt or despotic. Hence the existence of these vices in any party organization may be justly criticised as matter of general public concern. The party leadership of Tweed in New York was an evil of which every good citizen should have desired that the Democracy might purge itself for its own regeneration, and in order that a purer management might guide and control its affairs. Similarly it is the duty of patriotism to desire that the Tweeds of all parties may be dethroned, and that political organizations shall be made in fact representative agents, inspired and led by their best and purest men, rather than facile instruments of selfish and corrupt power, absorbed and owned by their worst elements.

The vice of bossism lies at its roots, however, and exists irrespective of personal character. Bossism looks for its strength not in widely diffused and popular support, but through agencies of concentrated, and, therefore, easily controlled power. Hence it panders to the rich and powerful few, rather than devotes itself to the toiling and dependent many; to the syndicate and trust rather than to the consumer; to the corporate monopoly rather than to the individual; to the large employer rather than to the laborer; to the special interest rather than to the general good. This is the universal character of despotism, whether it wears a crown or dupes a multitude; whether in the Roman or the American Senate. The history of our own State, however, presents illustrations of this truth more eloquent because more recent and of immediate application.

Probably no class of citizens has suffered more from the evils of boss government than the farmer. The farming interests of our State, the eldest and most widespread industry engaging the labor of man, have been burdened and depressed to the lowest degree of vitality by a course of legislation systematically devised to build up various forms of monopoly at the expense invariably of agriculture. Taxed to support the State vastly in excess of its just proportion, land has become in many localities no longer a source of profitable industry, but its ownership is a positive burden. The proceedings of the various Granges throughout the State; the repeated declarations of the Farmers' Alliances; the complaints that, as a lengthening wail of woe, go up from the journals devoted to agriculture, all voice the emphatic grievance of the farming interests. At whose door lies the blame for this condition, and what is the remedy? With absolute control of the Legislature for almost a quarter of a century, the bosses have steadily defeated all laws proposed to relieve land of its unequal burden of taxation; to exact of corporations full compliance with their chartered duties; to prevent unlawful and unjust discrimination, and to prune off all needless offices and stipendiaries as so many leeches upon the substance of the people. No Anti-Discrimination law was passed until 1883, the first year of Democratic executive control, and then it was emasculated in its passage by boss dictation. In 1883 and 1885 more useless and extravagant offices were abolished than in the entire generation preceding. For the first time during the same years the Executive invoked the power of the Courts to enforce the fundamental law and prevent its defiant violation by corporations; and for the first time, also, specific and urgent recommendation was made by the Executive of a measure to equalize taxation in the interest of farming. How much was achieved during those four years the record attests. How much that was attempted was thwarted by the bosses still in command of one branch of the Assembly, is also well known.

During the twenty years preceding 1883 the special interests favored by the bosses thrived and expanded beyond the most lavish expectations. Monopolies of all kinds feasted and fattened at the public expense, and the fair fame of our State was sullied in the eyes of the nation.

No difficulty was met with, however, when the creatures and dependents of boss power sought legislative favor. The facility with which a measure could then be drafted over night, rushed through both Houses undebated and without jar, and receive Executive approval within a few hours, astonished the uninitiated farmer, the municipal reformer, the bankrupted oil-producer and

the friend of electoral reform. Let a free pipe bill be presented, however, intended to enable individual enterprise in the oil country to lift its neck from under the heel of monopoly, and it met with doubt, friction, and delay at every step. To such a remedial measure, demanded by the oppressed people of a large section of the State, constitutional objections were immediately discovered by bosses and jobbers who were never known to mention the Constitution before but in scorn. The measure would then be referred to a committee composed of legislators who for the first time would evince a solicitude for careful deliberation in suspicious contrast with the precipitate rush with which they facilitated the passage of jobs in the past. Suddenly these vigilant guardians of the bosses' power would discover a righteous desire to give the people "of both sides," as they would say, a "full hearing" on the proposed legislation. The "hearing" would then begin by listening to fine-spun arguments from the attorneys of the favored corporations, raising flimsy technical legal objections, or, under the cloak of representing some subsidized farmer's interest, explaining how the fish would be destroyed and the wells and streams polluted if a free pipe line were allowed to be laid through the soil. Indignation would flash from the eyes of the jobbing committeemen as they heard this statement of the wrong threatened to the important fishing interests of the Pennsylvania farmer. More meetings would have to be held to consider these profound objections; time would steadily be consumed, the session would close with the measure unenacted, and monopoly would have another two years lease of undisputed power in the oil regions. A similar fate befell all the important reform measures—the bills to equalize taxation for the relief of land from its unfair burdens; to abolish useless and costly offices made expressly to support in idleness and fast living the bosses and their tools; to abolish a Recorder's office, a Delinquent Tax office; to restore the streets of our cities from the ownership of the railways to the control of the citizens, and to enact a secret and official ballot to purify and elevate our elections. These and all similar measures of reform were persistently defeated by the boss-ridden Legislatures of the period of ring control. Such of them as were enacted were only put upon the statute-book by the union of Independent Republicans and Democrats, and after desperate conflict with the allied power of the bosses and ringsters in the years 1883 and 1885.

One other matter: After four years' experience in the Executive office I can deliberately say that the most important and laborious duty the Governor has to perform is the careful scrutiny of the legislation sent to him; to be ever on the alert to strike down with his veto every act that has the stamp of the boss and the trail of the snake upon it. He who in this respect performs his full duty to the people will probably make many political foes, but he will save millions to the treasury and prevent innumerable burdens being inflicted upon the cities, the counties, and the State. The good—the highest good—he can accomplish for the people will be the evil enactments he prevents. He will thus best fulfill the constitutional command to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

Again the people are summoned to a decisive struggle for their right to representative government against the most dangerous and audacious combination of boss power yet exhibited in this country. Let no man mistake, and permit no man to misrepresent the issue or the momentous consequences depending upon its decision. The fate of no single party will be determined by the result; but the honest, popular, and faithful management of all parties hangs upon the decision. Should the candidates of the people triumph, it will be the victory of the party of the people. Should they be defeated, it will mean the establishment in power of a boss oligarchy more selfish, rapacious, and corrupt than any that has yet been known to our history. But failure I cannot regard as possible, if, faithful to our duties, we keep the people advised of the real dangers by which their interests are threatened and—

"spread the alarm
Through every Middlesex village and farm."

We want no false pretenses, no fighting from ambush, no ambiguous and shifty evasions. Let us have the real leaders to the front, and no masquerading behind false issues. Let the knight, and not his squire, enter the lists. I ask a trial by the record. Will our boss adversaries have the courage to face the jury of their fellow-citizens and allow their deeds to be passed upon, their official acts to be investigated, and their political methods to be exposed? "By their fruit ye shall know them." Nay! By their fruit they are already known.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps and her husband Herbert D. Ward, have produced another historical novel which is on the eve of publication from the Riverside Press. It is entitled "Come Forth;" the hero is Lazarus, and other New Testament characters are introduced.

PUBLIC OPINION.

THE FLOW OF THE PENNSYLVANIA TIDES.

PERHAPS the most striking event of the week, in the canvass in Pennsylvania, was the set speech of Senator Ingalls, at Pittsburg, on Saturday evening. A special interest attached to it, because of the question asked upon all hands whether it really was intended by men high in the national councils of the Republican party that the effort should be made to carry Mr. Quay on the party's shoulders. Mr. Ingalls's speech showed plainly enough that it is not so intended,—that nobody but the personal following of Mr. Quay, and those who, like Mr. Delamater, have their political fortunes bound up with his, fail to see the absolute folly of such an undertaking. Mr. Ingalls guarded himself in his opening sentences. First of all, after the formal salutation of his audience, he said:

"It is, I am sure, unnecessary and superfluous for me to say that I am not here for the purpose of interfering with, giving advice concerning, or commenting upon the local affairs of Allegheny county or the State of Pennsylvania. There are moments when the stranger intermeddeth not."

No doubt Mr. Delamater heard these sentences with disgust. Yet Mr. Delamater, who is a bright man, can hardly expect the Republican party of the country to identify itself with Quayism, and go into the ditch with it. The remainder of the address was consistent with the introduction, except that the speaker condemned in emphatic language the Quay-Gorman bargain by which the Elections bill was set aside. On this point he said:

"I affirm, Mr. President, that it was upon that plank that the Republican party was restored to power. I affirm that that pledge has not been redeemed. I affirm further, that if there has been any bargain; if there has been any agreement; if there has been any understanding by which it is not to be redeemed, it is a bargain more disreputable than that of Esau when he sold his birthright for a mess of pottage, and more perfidious and dishonorable than that by which the Master was betrayed for thirty pieces of silver."

It will hardly be overlooked that the allusion to the betrayal of the measure is almost in the language used by Mr. Kennedy in his speech in the House. Undoubtedly it is true that the latter simply spoke what many men thought. Commenting on the speech the Pittsburg *Leader* says:

"There was not a sentence in praise of the man in whose honor, ostensibly, the meeting was held, and whose candidacy for the Governorship it was intended to advance. It was a defense of the Republican party and an appeal for its continuance in authority, but it was not the slightest attempt at a defense of Senator Delamater or Senator Quay. Whether Senator Ingalls believes that to sustain corrupt leadership is a duty of the loyal Republican, he omitted to explain. Whether or not he believes that the election of Gov. Pattison would be a Democratic victory, instead of a triumph of the best element of Republicanism, we do not pretend to divine. We can only express a legitimate surprise that, after traveling from Washington, at the cost of neglecting important business to deliver a speech in the interest of a hard-pressed candidate, he cannot commit himself to a single commendatory declaration with reference to that person, and accomplishes the singular feat of talking two hours without alluding to him in any manner whatsoever."

The attention of the press generally is turned to these remarkable circumstances, and most observers draw a just conclusion in regard to it. The Philadelphia *Ledger* dryly says that: "If the speeches of Senator Ingalls and General Hastings at Pittsburg have been correctly reported by telegraph, Senator Quay will be likely to excuse them from any further service on the stump." The Pottsville *Miner's Journal* (Rep.) says that "to indorse everything Republican and still denounce in the bitterest terms the Republicans who are responsible for the defeat of the Lodge Elections bill, was a task which no one but Mr. Ingalls could have done," and it adds that "the careful reader will find in it a guarded charge that there was something crooked in the arrangement by which the Lodge bill was postponed."

As to the result of Mr. Delamater's laborious Buttonhole and Bamboozle work in Allegheny county, the Pittsburg newspapers report it a failure. The *Leader* (Ind.) says:

"It is an interesting question what Senator Delamater has accomplished by his week of campaigning in Pittsburg. Even his most ardent partisans cannot successfully pretend that he has evoked the slightest enthusiasm. He has met multitudes of voters by presenting himself, under the escort of notorious politicians, in the workshops and factories. But the meetings and receptions held in his honor have been meagerly attended. He was forced to seek the voters; the voters betrayed no disposition to seek him. . . . The imperious character of his unpopularity is the consequence, we suspect, of its origin. He has so tried the loyalty of even the most loyal Republicans, has asked so much indulgence and required so much charity, that the majority of his party is sensible of patience almost exhausted, and of a wish, half felt but not expressed, that it had been otherwise in the convention and the party provided with a champion who could defend it more and less require to be defended."

And the *Chronicle Telegraph* (Rep.) after demanding to know what Mr. Delamater's managers "can point to as having been accomplished," adds that the results which appear can hardly be called gratifying to them. There is, it adds, "a thinking element in the party, who place the party's future success above the elec-

tion of any particular candidate. These men would like to hear some reasons why they should vote for Mr. Delamater, other than the mere fact that he is at the head of the Republican ticket."

Announcements are made almost daily of newspapers heretofore supporting the Republican party nominations which now have decided that they cannot serve longer the machine of Mr. Quay. One of the most important of these is *Truth*, of Scranton, a very able daily journal, edited by Mr. John E. Barrett, sometime a Republican member of the State Legislature. Another is the *Standard*, of Somerset, Pa., which tersely remarks that it "is obviously Mr. Quay's purpose to own the party or kill it. Those who are trying to frustrate his purpose are showing unmistakable proof of their fidelity to their party."

Two lines of effort are evidently being earnestly pursued by the managers of the Delamater canvass. One of these is a personal attack upon every Republican who has the courage to declare his independent action. The committee of Lincoln Republicans of Philadelphia,—including, as every journalist here well knows, some of the most upright and honorable men in this city,—have been malevolently assailed. They are denounced in various ways, and the Reading *Times* brazenly avers that "there is not a Protectionist among them," and that "every man whose name is signed to that address hopes to profit by the enforcement of the Free Trade policy of the Democratic party." The fact is that a number of them are manufacturers, directly interested in the maintenance of the industries of the country, and that all of them understand perfectly the folly of identifying the Tariff with Quayism. The *Times* apparently thinks differently: it considers it advisable to drag the great national policy through the slough into which Mr. Quay has led the party in this State.

Besides the attack on individuals, the other plan is the corrupt use of money. The Doylestown *Democrat* quotes the declaration of a Quay politician, who asserted that the managers on his side had a million of dollars "to put into the election," and that "for every Republican vote Pattison gets, they will buy two Democrats." This is the scheme, the *Democrat* declares, and adds:

"As monstrous as this proposition may seem, the Republican leaders are looking forward to it, and it is even an open secret where the money comes from. Their plan is expansive. They will not only attempt to buy, but make the open threat they will buy ten Democrats in every precinct in the State, and propose to include in this debauchery of the ballot the purchase of election officers; one enthusiastic Delamater man going so far as to say: 'what goes into the ballot box will not decide the election, but what comes out.'"

Mr. Quay's managers are counting, we think, on a venality which does not exist. They may, and doubtless will, have plenty of money for corrupt purposes, but we do not believe they can buy the State of Pennsylvania this time.

REVIEWS.

CHAPTERS FROM THE RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF SPAIN CONNECTED WITH THE INQUISITION. Censorship of the Press—Mystics and Illuminati—Endemoniadas—El Santo Niño de la Guardia—Brianda de Bardaxi. By Henry Charles Lea. LL.D. Pp. 522. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co.

DR. LEA'S great "History of the Inquisition," which European scholarship already recognizes as the best work on the subject, confines itself to the period of the Middle Ages. But the branch of the Inquisition which has most powerfully attracted the horrified interest of mankind, does not belong to the Middle Ages. In Spain the papal Inquisition, established originally for the extirpation of Catharism, was active only in Arragon, into which those heretics overflowed from Southern France. It was the Sovereigns who furnished Columbus with the means of discovering America who also established the Holy Office as a national institution, and with especial reference to the political needs of the kingdom. From 1480 until 1820 this terrible agency for the enforcement of uniformity of opinion remained a part of the public order of the country, not under the control of the Papacy but often in sharpest conflict with the Roman Curia.

From 788, when the royal house of Oviedo began reprisals on the Saracens, until 1492, when the last Moorish kingdom submitted to Ferdinand and Isabella, Spanish Christianity and Spanish nationality lived sword in hand, and in a league of offense and defense. But a new vista of danger had opened with the external triumph of the two Sovereigns. A great host of Moslems and Jews had been brought to the profession of Christianity by means which did not offer the best assurance of their sincerity or their perseverance in the faith. Under the circumstances apostasy was equivalent to treason, and the safety of the Christian monarchy depended on detecting and suppressing every movement toward religious revolt among these "New Christians," as they were called. The danger was even increased after 1502, when, in violation of the terms of the capitulation, the Moors of southern Spain

were forced to become nominal Christians or leave the country. After a century of their subjection to Christian influences and institutions, it was found that their Christianity was still only nominal, and in 1606 more than 600,000 were expelled to Barbary.

The Inquisition was thus a continuation, into an era of formal peace, of the struggle with an alien creed and civilization, which occupied the energies of Christian Spain for more than seven hundred years, and which, in Spanish eyes, was the glory of their country. As a consequence it was one of the most popular of institutions in its earlier period; and even into the eighteenth century it retained some of the glamour which attached to everything dating from the most illustrious period of Spanish history. Protestant readers are astonished to find in the most popular Spanish authors references to the Inquisition as an especial glory of Spain, and this not only in bigots like Gongora, but in men of broader humanity such as Calderon and Cervantes.

But these names remind us of the marvelous intellectual decline of Spain from occupying a foremost place in the literature as well as the politics of Europe, to its present position of insignificance. Dr. Lea justly traces this falling-off to the operations of the Inquisition. It was it that devised those checks to intellectual progress and expansion which have made Spain a land of stagnation and of dull superstition. The weapons meant for the suppression of Islam and Judaism among unwilling converts, were found equally against the thinkers and scholars of the nation. It must be admitted that it aimed high. Dignitaries like Carranza, saints like Juan de la Cruz, (if not Teresa de Avila herself), great scholars like Benito Arias Montano, eminent professors like Luis de Leon, saintly and devoted missionaries like Juan de Palafox y Mendoza,—all fell under its power in a greater or less degree. In its best days it was strong enough to defy Rome itself. The Pope hardly rescued Carranza from its dungeons. Books condemned at Rome it permitted the faithful to read; books formally approved at Rome it placed on its own index, and made their possession by a Spaniard a crime.

At the opening of the sixteenth century the Inquisition actually was at the service of the party of the Renaissance, represented by Erasmus and his Spanish disciples. It protected the translators of his works, and it forbade the publication of tracts calling his orthodoxy in question. For a time this Liberal party seem to have regarded it as their bulwark of defense; but it fell under the influence of the Counter-Reformation in the fourth decade of the century, and became the efficient instrument of the policy of suspicion and repression inaugurated by Caraffa and Loyola. Its first field of activity was in the suppression of Protestantism and of Bibles in the vernacular, but on its share in excluding the Reformation from Spain Dr. Lea does not dwell much. Next it detected most dangerous tendencies in the bosom of the Catholic Church itself, in the Mysticism first preached by Francisco de Osuna, and then by Teresa and her disciples.

Mysticism is having rather a hard time of it at present. The school of Albrecht Ritschl in Germany has been subjecting its theory and its history to a criticism more searching and severe than any to which it has been treated during this century. Dr. Lea also is no admirer of it, while he recognizes the universality of the religious instinct which seeks immediate relations with the divine, and which authenticates itself by its transcending all bounds of creed. He also recognizes that it has a certain affinity with Protestantism, and even with Liberalism, in that it tends to a simplification of religious belief, to a contempt for the subtleties of the scholastic theology, and to emancipation from priestly control. But he evidently has no faith in any reality behind the ecstasies of the devotee, and is inclined to resolve them into the super-excitation of the nervous system. And he insists very justly on the moral dangers which lie very close to its frequent separation of the spiritual and the physical in the matter of volitional responsibility, and which attach especially to the "direction" of mystically inclined women.

He speaks of the Mysticism of Teresa and her school as having become worked into the very fibre of the national mind. But this would not have been possible unless the mode of thought she represented stood already in very intimate relations to the national character. As some one has well said, Mysticism is the only philosophy that Spain ever evolved,—is in fact the national philosophy as truly as that of Kant and Fichte and Hegel holds that place in Germany. Like everything Spanish, it is half oriental in character, and stands for that absorption of the individual into the universal, which is characteristic at once of oriental religions and of both Church and State in Spain. Islam was not banished by the holy water of the priest and the baptismal font of the convent. It left potent elements fermenting in the intellectual life of Spain; and in Teresa and in Loyola we have a faith of "submission" and of "surrender" which has affinities with what those two devout Catholics abhorred with all their souls. The Alombrados of the earlier period and the Molinists of the

later are the extreme party, whose extravagances were but the logical application of the maxims they held in common with the orthodox Mystics.

In treating of the relation of the Inquisition to these parties, and the part it played in the censorship of books, Dr. Lea has drawn not only on the contemporary writers and the modern historical scholarship of Spain, but also on manuscript materials in European libraries or in his own possession. We have long ceased to wonder at the extent of his erudition in fields seldom explored, and have come to expect of him an unparalleled acquaintance with the literature of every subject he undertakes to discuss. We quote one short passage which illustrates the efficiency of the Inquisition as a censor:

"In 1794 there appeared a book by Santiago Felipe Puglia entitled '*Disengano del Hombre*,' with the fictitious imprint of Philadelphia—probably one of the politico-philosophical works of which the period was so prolific. It was put on the Index by the Inquisition and the prohibition reached the city of Mexico October 24th of the same year. I have before me the certificate, duly executed February 15, 1795, by Padre Feliciano Meneses y Rejon, priest of Hopelcheen in Yucatan, that he had that day from the pulpit, amid the solemnities of the mass, published the prohibition warning his little congregation of Indians and half-breeds not to read the dangerous book and to surrender forth with all copies in their possession. In every corner of the dominions of the Spanish crown, on which the sun never set, the edicts of the Supreme Council, sitting at Madrid, were made known and enforced with the unsparing rigor of the dreaded tribunal."

We note that Dr. Lea has made little of the case of Luis de Leon, who certainly is not the least interesting figure in the story of the relations of the Holy Office to the scholarship and literature of Spain. That a dispute over a question of Biblical criticism should result in cutting five of the best years out of the man's life, and his spending these in the custody of the Inquisition, is comment enough on the system. It might also have been worth while to notice its relations to Spanish art and its development.

T.

THE ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY. Volume I. Number I. July, 1890. Issued Quarterly. Published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Philadelphia. Pp. 164.

The purpose of the American Academy of Political and Social Science in founding this new quarterly journal is to secure to investigators of economics, politics, and sociology a regular means of getting their results directly before the public most interested in them. The first number of the *Annals* amply fulfills the promise set forth in the circulars of the Academy. Each of the articles is timely: one on comparative politics, one on domestic politics, two on general theory, one on railroad rates, and one on a phase of special education. Under the title "Canada and the United States," Mr. Bourinot, Clerk of the Canadian House of Commons, contributes a careful analysis of the Canadian constitutional system, making a comparison between it and the American polity. He endeavors to show that Canada has been steadily working out her own destiny on sound principles, and has in no wise shown an inclination to make the United States her model of imitation in any particular. Concerning the future of Canada and the possibility of closer relations, political or moral, with the United States, Mr. Bourinot says in concluding his paper: "But whatever may be the destiny of this youthful and energetic community, it is the earnest wish of every Canadian that, while the political fortunes of Canada and the United States may never be united, yet each will endeavor to maintain that free, friendly, social, and commercial intercourse which shall naturally exist between people allied to each other by ties of a common neighborhood and a common interest; and that the rivalry between them will be that which should prevail among countries equally interested in peopling this continent from north to south, from east to west, in extending the blessings of free institutions, and in securing respect for law, public morality, electoral purity, the sanctity of the home and intellectual culture."

Prof. Patten, of the University of Pennsylvania, in his article on the "Decay of Local Government in America," follows the line of teaching suggested by Prof. Seeley, of Cambridge, in making it the purpose of his paper "to arouse a skepticism in politics." After considering the changes in the relation of the American State to the Nation, and analyzing the causes for these changes, Prof. Patten arrives at the conclusion that the size of the State has prevented the development of strong local feelings, and that the State itself is beginning to be regarded as a meddlesome intruder in both general and local affairs,—too small for general government, too large for local government, it is the tool of the strongest interest, the oppressor of the individual. Nevertheless, Prof. Patten maintains that vigorous State and local governments are an essential part of the American political system. But no such conditions can ever be secured until we have made a political readjustment which will recognize the social and economic fea-

tures of our communities. The vitality of our States depends upon the ties of race, habits, and customs of the people, and the peculiarities of the soil and climate, and not upon the accidents of boundary lines. However much one may disagree with Prof. Patten as to the policy of smaller States with more homogeneous interests, one cannot but recognize that his clear and original statement of the problem has imparted new features to the discussion concerning the future development of the Union. Prof. J. B. Clark, of Smith College, contributes an article entitled "Law of Wages and Interests," in which is continued the analysis of industrial processes so ably begun in his book, "The Philosophy of Wealth." In his paper on the "Province of Sociology," Prof. Giddings, of Bryn Mawr, essays a descriptive definition of the rapidly growing body of coordinated knowledge called by this name. Prof. Giddings states very clearly what he considers to be the underlying conception of sociological theory and what he understands to be the spirit of sociological investigation. The sociologist, he says, must be not only historian, economist, and statistician, but biologist and physiologist as well. It is on these lines and through the labors of such men that modern sociology has taken shape. "It is an interpretation of human society in terms of natural causation. It refuses to think of humanity as outside of the cosmic process, and a law unto itself." Mr. Leo S. Rowe's paper on "Instruction in Public Law and Political Economy in German Universities" gives a statement of the work which the educational centers are doing in a country in which important changes in the political and industrial organizations have given a powerful impetus to the study of political and economic theories. The article on "A New System of Railroad Passenger Fares" is made up in part by a translation, by Miss Jane E. Wetherill, of the Hungarian Official Report on the Zone Tariff and an abstract of a paper read by Prof. James before the Academy. The article is of most practical value, since it concerns the interesting experiment which has been making in Hungary for the last year, in which the railroad rates for passengers are fixed, not according to the number of miles traveled by the passenger, but according to the number of zones traversed or entered upon during the journey. The success of the experiment in developing passenger tariff has fixed the attention of railroad managers on the Continent. The example of Hungary is of special value to us because its economic conditions are in many respects similar to our own, and because the railroads involved in the experiment are to a large extent private and not state railways.

Other features of the *Annals* are the Proceedings of the American Academy, Personal Notes, Book Review, and an account of the International Criminal Law Association by Dr. R. P. Falkner, of the University of Pennsylvania. This number of the *Annals* is certainly a good earnest of what we may expect in the future from this new organization of scientific men. And it is a matter of congratulation and augurs well for the future of the science that we should have found occasion to inaugurate another economic journal of a strictly scientific character.

J. L. S.

THE RYHOVES OF ANTWERP. By Annette Lucile Noble. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication.

This story of the household of a rich merchant of Antwerp is linked in its most important interests to the great movements of the period when the Duke of Alba had established his bloody rule in the Netherlands. At this time France, under Charles IX. and Catharine of Medici, was a country from which Protestants were fleeing for their lives. Not even England offered a safe refuge for religious emigrants, since the complicated political situation forced Queen Elizabeth to mistrust both parties and temporize with both sects. The Netherlands were for some years almost defenseless, and the history of these countries between the years 1567 and 1572, was a record of vain struggles, individual sufferings, and barbarous public executions. Rich citizens were tied to the tails of horses, and thus dragged to the gallows. Great nobles like Egmont and Horn were ruthlessly beheaded. The population of whole cities was abandoned to the brutality of the Spanish army, of which officers and men alike seemed to have lost every instinct of humanity.

The present story finds its climax in the siege of Alkmaar, when for the first time the Spanish suffer defeat. The Duke of Alba had written to the King of Spain: "If I take Alkmaar, I am resolved not to leave a single creature alive: the knife shall be put to every throat." The inhabitants had heard of this threat, and it was made emphatic by the cry which had come up from Zutphen and the towns whose people after surrender had suffered torture, fire, pillage, and the nameless insults reserved for the defenseless. They themselves resolved never to surrender. Every man was on the walls with dagger and sword. Inside, women and children re-inforced husbands and fathers, bringing hot water, pitch, melted lead, tarred hoops which were set on fire, and all

these were thrown down upon the Spaniards, as they made the assault. Three times the besiegers leaped the moat, and three times they were driven back. Then they refused to form again, declaring that Alkmaar walls were protected by no mortal power. At the same time it became known to the Spanish generals that the Prince of Orange had ordered that the dykes should be pierced, the whole country flooded, and the army of Alva swept into the sea. They were obliged to flee or perish, and thus Alkmaar was saved.

The author has told her story with spirit and ease: she has adhered carefully to Motley's "History of the Dutch Republic" for her historical facts, but she has nowhere hampered her narrative by a weight of explanations and details, but has given her characters fair-play, making them live and hope and suffer in a way to interest youthful readers.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

MRS. General John C. Frémont (Jessie Benton) has written a volume of tales to which she gives the title "Far West Sketches." They depict life on the frontier in lively fashion. The D. Lothrop Co. will be the publishers.

James Monteith, the well known writer of geographical works, died in Brooklyn on the 11th inst., aged 60. Mr. Monteith had been a teacher, but the success of some compilations in geography for schools induced him to embark definitely in authorship. He also prepared many maps and atlases to accompany his various geographical treatises. Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co. were his publishers and the whole business was, and remains, highly profitable.

Mr. F. W. Robinson, of P. Blakiston, Son & Co., has been obliged on account of ill health to retire from the book business and take up his permanent residence in California.

Ginn & Co. will publish October 1st "A Handbook of Historic Schools of Painting," by Miss Deristhe L. Hoyt, instructor in the Massachusetts Normal Art School.

Captain C. A. Thimm's forthcoming work, "A Complete Bibliography of the Art of France," has been dedicated by permission to the Duke of Connaught.

D. Appleton & Co. have ready an interesting volume on Bismarck, entitled "Bismarck in Private Life." It is the work of a fellow-student, and deals with the great man's school days and home life, his life on his estate, and his experience in campaigns and with his admirers. No attempt is made to estimate Bismarck the statesman or his work for German unity. Several portraits will illustrate the text.

Mrs. Burton N. Harrison has written a story of Virginia life which is said to have historical as well as art value.

A new "Series" has been projected devoted to leaders in Science. The opening volume will be "Life of Charles Darwin," by Prof. Charles F. Holder.

We have had some mention of "The Painter Poets," edited by Keneton Parkes. The J. W. Lovell Co. now send word that the volume is about ready in the Canterbury Poet Series, of which they manage the American interests. The book consists of poems by notable painters and sculptors on artistic themes.

Herbert Ward's "Five Years With the Congo Savages," about which there has also been considerable "advance" talk, is now nearly ready. (Chatto & Windus). It will contain over 80 illustrations.

Further announcements by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons are: "The Venetian Printing Press," by Horatio F. Brown; "Fra Lippo Lippi," by Margaret V. Farrington; "English Prose," by Prof. John Earle; "The History of the 19th Army Corps," by Richard B. Irwin; "Theodorie the Goth" ("Heroes of the Nations"), by Thomas Hodgkin; and several additions to the "Knickerbocker Nuggets."

Jules Breton's "Life of an Artist," to be issued this fall by Messrs. Appleton, is the painter's autobiography, and it is believed it will excite uncommon interest.

The final volume of the Princess Lieven's correspondence with Earl Grey will be published by Bentley & Son next month.

Dean & Son, London, have in preparation an English translation of the Duc de Morny's "Souvenirs of the Second Empire," which are expected to disclose much curious gossip.

A new translation of "Rabelais" by W. F. Smith, is said to be in preparation, but the adventurous publisher is not named.

The statement is made, accompanied by apparent proof, that no business in which women are earning their livelihood makes so poor a return as translating. While there is some extravagance in this, the case is, no doubt, hard enough.

Clara Bell, the clever London woman who has won distinction by her rendition of French and German works into English versions, would "starve," it is said, if she depended on her translations for a support. She devoted months of unremitting labor to Marlitt's and Ebers's writings, and yet so meagre was the pay for her toil that it required all her own philosophy and the praise of her friends to serve as consolation for the time and care she expended. Miss Alger, daughter of the Unitarian divine of Boston, is known as one of the ablest scholars of the French, Italian, and German languages in this country. But she says she can only afford it as a luxury, so very indifferently is she paid.

The Forest and Stream Publishing Co. announce "House and Pet Dogs: Their Selection and Training," and "The Spaniel and Its Training."

The Scribners are to issue in the same dainty form as their "Reveries of a Bachelor," of last season, Page's "In Old Virginia" and Cable's "Old Creole Days." These will make charming holiday books of the better kind,—the kind, that is to say, meant to be read rather than merely looked at.

A novel called "Eastward, or A Buddhist Lover," is announced by the J. G. Cupples Co. Its hero is a young Buddhist, studying in this country.

An edition of Shakespeare's poems, annotated by Dr. William J. Rolfe, is in preparation by Harper & Bros. The notes embrace the results of the latest investigations and discoveries relative to the history of the sonnets.

The Life of John Boyle O'Reilly will be written by James Jeffrey Roche, with the sanction of the family. Mr. Roche was associated with Mr. O'Reilly for several years as assistant editor of the Boston *Pilot*.

Messrs. Longman have in press the correspondence of Cardinal Newman, covering the period when he was in the Church of England, with a brief autobiographical memoir. By the subject's request these papers were arranged and edited by the editor of the letters of the late Prof. J. B. Mozley, D. D. It was Newman's wish that the two periods of his life should be dealt with by separate hands. The later one will accordingly be unfolded by the Rev. Ignatius Ryder.

A forthcoming volume in the "Story of the Nations" is "Switzerland," by Mrs. Lina Hugg and Mr. Richard Stead. It is intended also for the use of tourists, and with this view the illustrations are numerous.

Thackeray's article on Cruikshank in the *Westminster Review* is to be made into a small book, with an Introduction by F. G. Stephens.

Messrs. Ginn & Co. will have ready this month "Hygienic Philosophy," by B. F. Lincoln, M. D., intended for the use of academies and schools.

Messrs. Chambers have in preparation a companion volume to their standard "Great Thinkers and Workers," to be called "Beneficent and Useful Lives," edited by Mr. R. Cochrane. It will contain pointed biographies of men who have labored or given money for the good of humanity,—such as Peabody, Carnegie, Childs, Girard, etc.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE Open Court Publishing Co. of Chicago, announces the publication of a new quarterly Magazine of philosophy, science, religion, and sociology, to be called *The Monist*. The first number will appear October 1st, and will contain articles by Prof. E. D. Cope, Prof. Geo. J. Romanes, Prof. Ernst Mach, and Dr. Paul Carus. Among scientists who have promised their coöperation in this important venture are Professors Joseph Le Conte, William James, Charles S. Pierce, Max Müller, Ernst Hæckel, and Theodore Ribot.

J. M. Barrie, whose stories of Scottish life and character are deservedly popular, has written a serial for *Good Words*. It is Mr. Barrie's most considerable piece of work, and will run all next year.

The October *Atlantic* will have among other noteworthy papers a strong article on Frémont, by Josiah Royce; a very interesting chapter on Benedict Arnold's treason, by John Fiske; and one of Sarah Orne Jewett's exquisite short stories, "By the Morning Boat."

Mr. W. Clark Russell contributes to the October issue of *Lippincott's* its "complete novel," entitled "A Marriage at Sea." Other notable articles in the same issue are a practical paper upon "Electric Lighting" by the English scientist, Sir David Salomons, and a description of Southern Florida, by Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland. She gives useful information regarding the best time for going to Florida, and the mode of life and precautions that should be observed during a visit.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE attendance at the Indianapolis meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, as given by the secretary, Prof. F. W. Putnam, was 364, out of a membership of about one thousand. At the closing meeting it was reported that 89 fellows and 219 new members had been elected. The papers presented at the meeting amounted to over 250 in number. Washington, D. C. was selected as the place of meeting of the Association in 1891.

Of the 308 fellows and new members elected at the Indianapolis meeting, 84 were from Indiana, and 64 of the 364 old members in attendance were from the same State. With due allowance for the fact of the holding of the session at Indianapolis, these figures indicate a creditable degree of scientific activity in the State. The Indiana Academy of Sciences, whose publications have acquired considerable reputation, is the centre of this activity, and to the efforts of its officers the success of the Indianapolis meeting is largely due. As a further evidence of active interest in scientific subjects, we learn that the local ornithologists propose to form themselves into a permanent society. Among the promoters of this enterprise are Prof. W. S. Blatchley, of Terre Haute, the author of numerous treatises on bird life, Prof. Butler, Secretary of the Indiana Academy of Sciences, and Profs. Steere, Widmann, and others. Of the 941 species which compose the avi-fauna of North America, a large number (225 varieties) are found in the vicinity of Indianapolis, so that this region seems a particularly favorable field for the pursuit of this branch of science.

Reports from vessels arriving at San Francisco during the last six months have indicated the inauguration of a season of great activity in the volcanoes of the Aleutian Islands. The crater upon Aukatan Island, which had been believed to be extinct, has recommenced activity with fine displays of smoke and flame. The recently-formed crater on the island of Unamak exhibits the same phenomena, and other volcanoes, members of the same chain, are beginning to show signs of life. Many of the natives have become alarmed and have removed to safe localities. The scene of most violent outbreak has been that of New Bogoslov, a volcano situated about forty miles from the sealing grounds of Unalaska Island. This crater has been in existence about eight years, and is an offspring of an older crater which was discovered in 1768. On the return of vessels in 1883 to the sealing grounds it was found that a new island had been thrown up from the bottom of the sea, connected with the old volcano by a gravel isthmus. It had attained an altitude of 700 feet, and consisted entirely of ashes and volcanic debris. The activity of the New Bogoslov crater began in February of this year, and still continues, the dense pillar of black smoke which rises to a great height being visible for hundreds of miles. The emission of smoke is sometimes interrupted by the escape of steam, and the buzzing produced by the latter can be heard at a distance of several miles.

An able address before the Franklin Institute, by Thos. Pray, Jr., C. E., of Boston, on "What Does a Steam Horse-Power Cost?" has been reprinted by the author from the *Journal*. He shows that the variation in the cost of steam-power in a number of existing plants used as instances, is surprisingly great, the range being from \$7.98 per-year of 3,080 working hours, to \$564.32 for the same period. Mr. Pray believes that instances of waste of power from different causes in locomotives, electric and other plants, steamships, etc., are very common.

A revised and enlarged edition of Dr. James Macfarland's "American Geological Railway Guide" has been published by the Messrs. Appleton. This book, which renders continual service to working geologists, contains the names of railway stations upon the railroads of the country, giving the height of station above sea level, the age and character of the bed-rocks, the location of minerals or fossils occurring in the vicinity, and other details of interest as to quarries, mines, oil or gas wells, etc. The work is a compilation from the field-notes of many working geologists, including most of the well-known names in this country and Canada.

The inaugural address of the 60th annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which convened at Leeds on September 3d, was made by the President, Sir Fred. A. Abel. The last meeting of the Association held at Leeds was in 1858, and this fact, mentioned by the President, served as the basis for a review of the progress in science since that time. Among the subjects touched upon were: the transmission of electric energy; the application of voltaic energy to the fusion and welding of metals; the important discovery of the use of

aluminium in the production of iron and steel castings; the measurement and control of the explosive force of gunpowder, (with this subject the author's name is prominently associated); the composition and value of the smokeless powders, of which so much has been expected in France and Germany; recent inventions of explosives for mining purposes; the development of the petroleum and natural gas fields of the United States.

The address closes with a plea for the further development of the English National Natural History Museum, the foundation of which had been advocated by Sir Richard Owen, in his Presidential address at Leeds in 1858.

The address of Prof. T. E. Thorpe before the section of chemistry, is almost entirely occupied with a discussion of the claims of Lavoisier to originality in the discovery of oxygen gas and the determination of the non-elementary nature of water. Prof. Thorpe's main object of attack is the recent volume by M. Berthelot, Perpetual Secretary of the French Academy of Sciences, entitled, "*La Révolution Chimique: Lavoisier*," and he strenuously upholds the claims of Priestley and Cavendish, whose discoveries he regards as among the chief scientific glories of England. The address of A. H. Green, Professor of Geology at Oxford, before the section of Geology, treats of the value of that science as an educational instrument and outlines a course of advanced teaching.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. announce that Dr. Samuel H. Scudder's valuable work on "The Fossil Insects of North America," consisting of two quarto volumes, will be issued early in October. The two volumes, of which only one hundred copies will be issued, contain, with some slight exceptions, a description of all the species of fossil insects of all American strata so far as known, and practically include the entire body of literature on this topic. The work will be illustrated by about sixty full-page plates, and occasional figures in the text.

CURRENT EXCERPTS.

"UNIVERSITY EXTENSION" IN DEFINITE FORM.

Prof. Sydney T. Skidmore, in Lippincott's Magazine.

FOR the masses, education is not professional, and cannot be made so: it is life-nurture, and should evolve a more robust mental life for all. There is no good reason why the ministrations of school should be cut off from any at the age of fifteen or twenty years; no good reason why they should not be continued as long as the mind continues to feed. If we were as sensitive to the mind's needs as to the body's, this point would need no argument. The stomach enforces its natural demands by sanctions which no one cares to dispute. As long as it lives, it demands the ministrations of a cook and will have them; but because the mind does not gnaw, and ache, and twist itself up with pain when stuffed or starved, it is school-stuffed for ten years more or less and school-starved for the remainder of life. When the stuffing is on it is absolute, and when it is cut off the starvation is equally so, and thus, before mental life has fairly begun in best earnest, the last examination has been passed, and all systematic feeding is suddenly cut off; thereafter the aspirant may browse along the highways, like an ownerless animal. Intellectual orders should be as universal on the plateaus of life as on its upward slopes. In all grades of childhood there should be an equitable division of opportunities for school and play, while for youth, and reaching as far into maturity as may be desired, systematic study, with the aid of instructors, should be made coexistent and move abreast with industrial pursuit, rather than tandem, as at present.

In carrying out this idea, a new type of college or university must arise for the people. It may be based on public or private foundations, or on both. It should embody the best grades of ability, it should be clothed with the highest dignities of culture, and it should reach to the summits of education; but its courses, instead of covering four or six years, should be made extensible to ten or twenty years, or a lifetime, according to individual time or opportunity. The exclusive mid-day session or mid-day lectures in such an institution would necessarily be inadmissible. The hours of instruction and study must be taken from those not demanded for business or toil. The general diploma must be made attainable in parts, grade by grade and branch by branch, instead of a whole as now.

The ascent may be long, but the steps should be made easy, and every step upward marked by official recognition. Small acquisitions must be provided for in the scheme, and duly accredited. His university grade book should be as well adapted to the possibilities of the modest aspirant as is his savings-bank account, and made a twin with it.

THE INFLUENCE OF EDUCATION ON LIFE.

Dr. William T. Harris, in the *Journal of Education*.

ONLY as educated beings do we live a conscious life in the high sense of the word. Only by education do we go out beyond ourselves as mere individuals and enter into our heritage of the life of the race. The educated man may live over in himself the lives of all others as well as his own life. In fact, each lives for all and all live for each on the plane of educated being. On this plane the individual may be said to ascend into the species. Individual immortality belongs to the being that can think ideas. Ideas embody the life experience of the race and make possible the life of each in all. The mistakes and errors of each and every man as well as his achievements and successes all go into the common fund of experience of the race and are con-

verted into ideas that govern our lives through education. The human race lives and dies for the individual man. All the observation of the facts of the universe, all thinking into the causes of those facts by this process is rendered available for each man. He may reinforce his feeble individual might by the aggregate feeling and seeing and thinking of all men now living and of all that have lived. Civilization itself is one vast process of education going on for each individual that participates in it from the cradle to the grave. The student learns not merely from books and professors, but from his fellow-students, learning to know himself by seeing his image reflected, magnified, and enlarged, as it were, in the spectacle of an entire class or the entire college. Each student measures his actual realization by the side of the ideal held up by his fellows and he does much to rid himself of his eccentricities and provincialisms, his low motives, his Philistinism, by the help of his college mates, gaining more perhaps through their friendly jibes and sarcasm than through their advice and counsel. Higher instruction differs from lower instruction chiefly in this: Lower instruction concerns to a greater extent the mere inventory of things and events, and has less to do with inquiring into the unity of those things and events. Higher instruction deals more with the relation of things and events. It investigates the dependence of one phase upon another, and it deals especially with the practical relation of all species of knowledge to man as individual and as a social whole. This latter kind of instruction, it is evident, is ethical, and we may say therefore that it is a characteristic of higher education that it should be ethical and build up in the mind of the student a habit of thinking on the human relations of all departments of inquiry. In the lower instruction the ethical is taught by precept and practice. In higher education the mind of the student is directed toward the ethical unity that pervades the worlds of man and nature as their regulative principle. The youth is emancipated from mere blind authority of custom and made free by insight into the immanent necessity of ethical principles.

MR. BLAINE'S LETTER TO COLONEL CLAPP.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 15, 1890.—Colonel W. W. Clapp, Editor Boston Journal, Boston.

My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor, asking me if I can attend the annual banquet of the Boot and Shoe Club, of Boston, in October. You add that the members are "in hearty sympathy with my views regarding the best method of extending American trade, and would be glad to have me address them."

I regret that my engagements will not permit me to accept the invitation, but you will please thank the Club for the compliment they pay me. I am glad to hear that the members of the club are interested in a system of reciprocal trade with Latin America. They can do great good by counteracting a certain phase of New England opinion, entertained at home as well as in Washington—an opinion which I must regard as in the highest degree unwise and hurtful to New England interests. New England is to receive in the new tariff the amplest protection for every manufacturing industry within her borders, both great and small, and it will in my judgment be both inexpedient and injurious for her representatives to disregard a measure which will promote Western interests. I have lately received a letter from Mr. J. F. Imbs, of St. Louis, a leading representative of the flour interests and President of the late Convention of Millers at Minneapolis. Speaking for the grain and flouring interest of that great section, Mr. Imbs says that: "advices of recent date from Cuba state that the duties now collected on American flour are at a higher rate than was first supposed to be the case." And he adds: "I respectfully submit that the American miller will be unable to retain any part of the Cuban flour trade unless immediate relief is secured." In view of these facts, is it possible that a Protectionist Congress can even think of opening our market to Cuba's products free, while allowing a great Western interest to be absolutely excluded from her market by a prohibitory tariff? With reciprocity, the West can annually sell many hundred thousand barrels of flour in the markets of Cuba and Porto Rico, together with a large class of other agricultural products. Without reciprocity she will be driven more and more from the markets.

Giving the fullest protection to all Eastern interests, as the proposed Tariff bill does, surely no man of good judgment, certainly no protectionist of wise forecast, wishes to expose a Western interest to serious injury, especially when it is manifestly easy to protect it and promote it—manifestly easy, because at this very time the Boards of Trade, the Chambers of Commerce and the public opinion in Havana are demanding reciprocal trade with the United States. I select Cuba and Porto Rico for example because in certain quarters it has been said that while we might secure reciprocity with some little countries in South America, we could do nothing with the Spanish Islands. Let us at least give the Spanish islands an opportunity to speak for themselves.

Certain wise men ask: How can we sell farm products in South America when the same things are produced there? Cereals are undoubtedly grown in the southernmost parts of South America, but the wise men will remember that cereals and sugar do not grow in the same soil, and that the sugar countries of South and Central America and the West India islands contain 40,000,000 of people, who import the largest part of their breadstuffs. Indeed the largest part of the sugar product of all Latin America is at our doors, and we can greatly enlarge our exchanges there if Congress will give us the opportunity for reciprocal trade.

Another class observe that they want time to study the system. To this I might reply that the best method of studying a system is to observe its practical workings. While studying in the abstract and refusing to take some object lessons, these gentlemen propose to open our market to Latin American products free of all charge, without asking Latin America to give us, in turn, some freedom in their markets. The object lesson immediately before us is the treatment of the sugar question. Shall we make Latin America a gift of that trade? When we have studied that lesson we shall be prepared for the second.

The worst proposition of all is put forward by those who say: "Let us put sugar on the free list now, and next year we will take up the subject of reciprocity." If I understand their logic it is to make sugar free this year without condition, and next year to ask Spain if she will not kindly consent

to grant us reciprocal trade? Holding the complete vantage ground ourselves, the proposed policy transfers the vantage ground to Spain. Instead of granting a favor to Spain to-day we are to ask her for a favor to-morrow. Those who take this ground belong to that class of careful guardians of property who prepare a very strong lock for the stable after the horse is gone.

I do not mean, in anything I have said, to imply that reciprocity is only a Western interest. As I remarked in a note to Senator Frye it will prove beneficial and profitable both to the farm and the shop. What, for instance, could be more natural or more just than that, in giving a free market in the United States to hides from the Argentine Republic, we should ask the Argentine Republic to give a better market than we now have for the product of leather from the United States. The many forms in which our business interests will be promoted by reciprocity cannot be known until the active commercial men of the United States shall have developed those forms by investigation and experience. We shall not realize the full benefit of the policy in a day or a year, but shall we therefore throw away countless millions of trade, in addition to the sixty millions we have already thrown away, and then ignorantly declare without trial that "the system won't work?"

Finally, there is one fact that should have great weight, especially with Protectionists. Every Free Trader in the Senate voted against the reciprocity provision. The Free Trade papers throughout the country are showing determined hostility to it. It is evident that the Free Trade Senators and the Free Trade papers have a specific reason for their course. They know and feel that with a system of reciprocity established and growing, their policy of Free Trade receives a most serious blow. The Protectionist who opposes reciprocity in the form in which it is now presented knocks away one of the strongest supports of his system. The enactment of reciprocity is the safeguard of Protection. The defeat of reciprocity is the opportunity of Free Trade.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE WORLD LIGHTED. A STUDY OF THE APOCALYPSE. By Charles Edward Smith. Pp. 218. \$0.75. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

ONE MAN'S STRUGGLES. By Rev. Geo. W. Gallagher. Pp. 169. \$1.00. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

ELSIE GRAY: A STORY OF EVERY DAY. By Belle S. Cragin. Pp. 384. \$1.25. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication.

SARA JANE: A GIRL OF ONE TALENT. By Julia McNair Wright. Pp. 320. \$1.15. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication.

PERSIA: EASTERN MISSION. A Narrative of the Founding and Fortunes of the Eastern Persia Mission. By Rev. James Bassett. Pp. 353. \$1.25. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication.

CITIZENESS BONAPARTE. By Imbert de Saint-Amand. Translated by Thomas Sergeant Perry. Pp. 306. \$1.25. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH. From the Planting of the Colonies to the End of the Civil War. By S. D. McDonnell, D.D. Pp. 392. \$2.00. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

STORIES OF THE CIVIL WAR. By Albert F. Blaisdell. Pp. 244. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New York: Chas. T. Dillingham.

THE TAKING OF LOUISBURG, 1745. [Decisive Events in American History.] By Samuel Adams Drake. Pp. 136. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New York: Chas. T. Dillingham.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF NEW ENGLAND, 1620-1789. By William B. Weedon. 2 vols. Pp. 964. \$4.50. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Co.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, Considered with some reference to its Origins. By John Fiske. Pp. 360. \$1.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

DRIFT.

THE question is asked by some nervous Republicans whether the defeat of Mr. Delamater will not carry with it the loss of both branches of the Legislature. On this point the *Pittsburg Times* (Rep.) says:

"There is not the slightest danger of any such thing. No apportionment bill can pass without the consent of the State Senate. It is composed of 50 Senators, half of whom are elected every two years. There are 26 to be elected this fall, owing to the vacancy caused by the election of Senator Reyburn to Congress. Of the 24 Senators who hold over from the last election, 21 are Republicans and 3 are Democrats. No apportionment bill can pass without 26 votes in the Senate. Of the 26 seats to be filled by election this fall, we need only to win 5. We want to elect all we can, of course, but 5 added to the 21 we have holding over, retains us control of apportionment and all other legislation.

"Of the 26 districts which elect Senators this fall, 14 are Republican and 12 Democratic. In order to gain control of the Senate the Democrats would have to carry 23 of them, leaving the Republicans but 3. There are that many of these districts in which the Republican vote is more than two to one. There are nine of them in which the Republican majority is over 2,000. There are only two of them in which it is less than 1,000. On the other hand, one of the 12 districts classed as Democratic they carried by 73, and another by 182. These are the figures of the last Senatorial elections in these districts, when the Republican majority in the State was lower than at any other of the last six elections."

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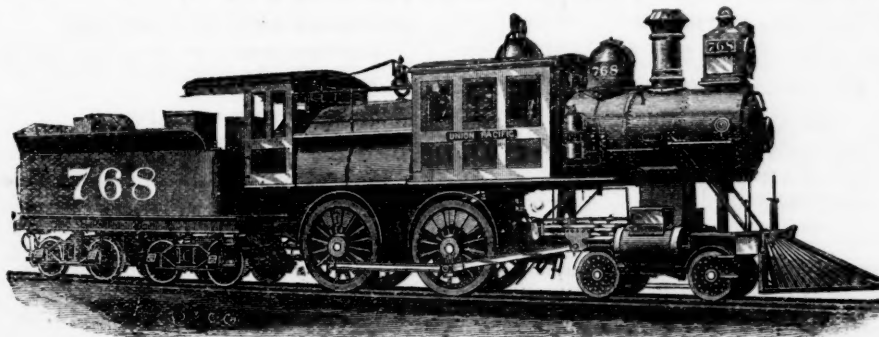
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THEN AND NOW. The Two Croton Aqueducts, 1842, 1890. Illustrated.
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THE RIFLE IN COLONIAL TIMES. HORACE KEPHART.
THE DEACONS WOOING. A Connecticut Legend. HENRY F. KING.
JUDGE AMASA J. PARKER. Albany, New York. Illustrated. MRS. MARTHA J. LAMB.
THE BATTLE OF QUEENSTOWN HEIGHTS. October 13, 1812. JOHN FRASER.
DEAD MAN'S ISLAND AND THE GHOST SHIP. D. TURNER.
A SUNDAY IN THE OLDEN TIME. Rev. D. F. LAMSON.
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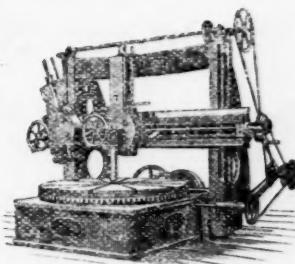
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